

## Egyptian Cabinet resigns

CAIRO (AP) — The 32-member cabinet of Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali submitted its resignation Wednesday to President Hosni Mubarak, the official Middle East News Agency reported. Following a brief meeting with his ministers, Mr. Ali told reporters that his cabinet will continue as a caretaker until a new cabinet was formed. MENA later quoted Information Minister Safwat Al-Sherif as saying that Mr. Mubarak has accepted the cabinet's resignation and a republican decree was to be issued in a few hours naming a new prime minister. No reason was immediately given for the surprise resignation. Mr. Ali, 63, a close confidant of President Mubarak, had been prime minister since June 1984. The cabinet was sworn in the following month under orders to boost production, cut consumption and tackle Egypt's economic problems.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation  
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## Soviets scrap space moratorium

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union announced on Wednesday that it will "consider itself free" to deploy anti-satellite systems in space if the United States goes ahead with a planned test of anti-satellite weapons. Former Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov announced two years ago that the Kremlin was adopting a unilateral moratorium on the testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons. Mr. Andropov said the ban would remain in force as long as other powers — the United States — refrained from similar testing and deployment. A statement from the official news agency TASS said that "if the United States holds tests of anti-satellite weapons against a target in outer space the Soviet Union will consider itself free of its unilateral commitment not to place anti-satellite systems in space. The entire responsibility for the further development of events will rest entirely on the American side."

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## Iraqis mark war anniversary

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq on Wednesday marked the fifth anniversary of the start of its war with Iran with rallies and special radio and TV programmes hailing its combat prowess. Iraq dates the outbreak of war from Sept. 4, 1980, when Iran shelled some Iraqi border towns. "Iraq's... current strategy is to end the war and force the Iranian enemy to succumb to our will in seeking a comprehensive and just peace," Al Thawra, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Party, said in an editorial.

## Thatcher due in Cairo on Sept. 16

CAIRO (AP) — British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher will make an official visit to Egypt Sept. 16, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday. The visit will last for two days. They said British Ambassador Sir Alan Urwick met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali on Wednesday to discuss arrangements for the visit. It was not known whether Mrs. Thatcher will visit Jordan before or after the Egypt visit.

## Tunisia to end trade with Libya

TUNIS (R) — Tunisia announced it is cutting all trade links with Libya and calling all migrant workers home. Prime Minister Mubammad Mzali announced the moves in a speech. Tunisia and Libya are caught up in a bitter row over Tripoli's expulsion of nearly 30,000 Tunisian workers. Mr. Mzali also said that security forces had seized explosives and arrested Libyans who admitted planning to destabilise the Tunisian government (Libya still seeks merger, page 2).

## Gemayel visits Bonn today

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon will fly to Bonn Thursday on his first visit to West Germany since he took office three years ago. Administration officials disclosed on Wednesday, Mr. Gemayel, 43, will try to drum up German economic support for Lebanon's economy, ravaged by 10 years of civil warfare, said the officials. Mr. Gemayel also has decided to attend the U.N. General Assembly session later this month, the officials said.

## Israel to free remaining detainees

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel will free within 10 days the last 119 Lebanese detainees whose release was demanded in June by the hijackers of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane, a spokesman for Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Wednesday. They will be the last of 1,200 prisoners, to be repatriated following their transfer to Israel in April.

## Gorbachev urges more Soviet oil output

MOSCOW (R) — Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev called on Wednesday for more oil production during a visit to main Soviet petroleum and gas fields in western Siberia.

# PLO refutes Israeli claims of guerrilla bases in Jordan

'Resistance to occupation comes from within the West Bank and Gaza Strip'

By Lami K Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has dismissed as "groundless" Israeli claims that Jordan is harbouring Palestinian commando bases saying that recent resistance attacks in the occupied West Bank and Gaza were carried out from within the territories in response to "oppressive Israeli measures."

PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem, in a press conference on Wednesday, criticised Arab countries for "doing nothing" in the wake of the recently intensified Israeli measures against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said there was no truth in Israeli accusations that Palestinian commandos are being trained in Jordan.

## Israeli forces continue Hebron siege, arrest more Palestinians

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — Israeli forces jailed seven more Palestinians without trial Wednesday and erected road blocks around the occupied West Bank town of Hebron where an Israeli soldier was killed in an attack on Tuesday.

Israel Radio reported that the cabinet's eight-member security committee discussed the Hebron stabbing and decided to ask the United States to pressure Jordan to reduce the presence of Palestinian leaders in Amman. Israel claims that resistance attacks are planned in Amman.

A 38-year-old Israeli soldier died after he and another soldier were stabbed on Tuesday while guarding a house in the marketplace. Besides maintaining a curfew, the army on Wednesday closed off the Hebron's old quarter with

inst Israel were planned in Jordan. Mr. Milhem said the escalation of Palestinian attacks against Israel was "the response of our people inside the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to the arbitrary Israeli measures."

Mr. Milhem said he did not rule out the possibility that the Israeli authorities might carry out reprisal actions against people in the occupied Arab territories.

"Reprisal attacks against our people, ranging from arrest and deportation to physical liquidation, are expected," he said, accusing Israel of "undermining peace efforts by stepping up oppressive measures against the Palestinians."

Wednesday's press conference was attended by three other Palestinian officials who represent different Palestinian popular organisations and factions.

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His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday receives a visiting Soviet delegation headed by Mikhail Kondakov (to the King's right). Jordan-Soviet Friendship Society President Bahjat Al Talhouni (fourth from left) attended the meeting (Petra photo)

## King receives Soviet delegation

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday conferred with a Soviet delegation currently visiting Jordan and reviewed the latest developments in the Arab arena as well as Arab-Soviet relations in general and Jordanian-Soviet ties in particular, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

It did not give details of the meeting but said it was attended by Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society President Bahjat Al Talhouni.

Mikhail Kondakov, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, arrived here on Tuesday at the head of the delegation to renew the two-year-old Jordanian-Soviet cultural and educational relations agreement.

The delegation's visit is also aimed at discussing means to highlight national occasions of both countries through exhibitions to be held in each country.

Mr. Talhouni said the signing of the renewed agreement is scheduled for Thursday.

The projected agreement is bound to further strengthen bonds

## King establishes Al Noor Foundation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday announced the establishment of Al Noor Foundation which, the King said, will help to build up and develop all sections of the Jordanian society and provide decent living for all citizens.

An official announcement said that the King issued directives for the establishment of Al Noor Foundation, which will embody all the programmes and projects that had been established and supervised and developed by Her Majesty Queen Noor, projects that aim at contributing towards achieving what the Jordanian society aspires for and hopes to attain in culture, education and social development.

In announcing the new project, King Hussein said the foundation will aim at realising a society dominated by justice and will back government endeavours for achieving a better life for Jordanians and creating a model state enjoying stability and security.

The announcement said that the new project demonstrates the

King's keenness on involving his own family in the process of building up the country and helping it to achieve its aspired goals.

It said since the new foundation is designed to achieve its goals in the best possible manner, specially in carrying out voluntary and humanitarian work in Jordan and in order that the benefits should be general and reach all parts of the Kingdom, the King has issued a decree for the formation of a board of trustees for the new foundation that can guide and supervise its work.

The board will be chaired by Queen Noor and will include the following members: Dr. Hazem Nusseibeh, Dr. Abdullah Nsour, Dr. Zaid Hamzeh, Mr. Anis Muasher, Mr. In'ad Al Mufti, Dr. Adnan Badran, Mr. Ali Ghannour, Mrs. Nawzat Zaid Shaker, Mrs. Noor Ibrahim Izzeddin, Dr. Bassam Al Saker, Mr. Khaled Shoman, Mr. Sami Gammouh, Mr. Mahmoud Al Sharif, Dr. Ahmad Mango and Mr. Jaafar Toukan.

## Meeting with joint team still possible, U.S. says

WASHINGTON (R) — The State Department on Tuesday held out a possibility of talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation despite Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's charge that the United States had broken a promise to hold such a meeting.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said in an interview in Tunis that the United States had reneged on a pledge made to Jordan.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy made a trip to the Middle East last month but failed to meet a joint delegation as the first step in a revived Middle East peace process, Israel opposes the idea.

Department spokesman Cha-

(Continued on page 3)

## Heavy clashes reerupt in Bourj Al Barajneh

BEIRUT (AP) — Gunbattles erupted anew between militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement and Palestinian fighters in the sprawling Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camp in Beirut on Wednesday, shattering a 10-hour ceasefire, police said.

Police said they had no immediate casualty report from the new flare-up that broke out in the camp on Beirut's southern outskirts shortly after midnight.

The overnight ceasefire had halted the worst upsurge of Amal-Palestinian fighting in 10 weeks.

A statement issued by the camp's Palestinian defenders accused the Amal of provoking Wednesday's clash by arresting and shooting a Palestinian youth.

The statement said the Palestinians lost one dead and eight wounded in the ensuing battles.

Amal earlier blamed the fighting on the Palestinians. It said they broke out of Bourj Al Barajneh and started shooting indiscriminately at Shi'ite-inhabited buildings on the camp's outskirts.

Tension has been building up in the camp since the gunpoint abduction of Mustafa Diab, a ranking commander loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in west Beirut two weeks ago. Palestinians accused Amal of snatching him.

There has been continual friction between the Palestinians and Amal since a Syrian-sponsored ceasefire ended five weeks of bloody fighting in Beirut's three camps in June.

Amal and its allies in the Lebanese army's Sixth Brigade attacked the camps in a bid to disarm the Palestinians. But they failed to overrun all the Palestinian areas because of fierce resistance.

## Arafat meets Baz in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat paid an announced visit to Cairo and met with a senior aide to President Hosni Mubarak, a PLO official disclosed Wednesday.

Sa'id Kamal, a PLO official who lives in Cairo, told reporters Mr. Arafat conferred Tuesday night with Osama Al Baz, Mr. Mubarak's chief political adviser, after stopping in the Egyptian capital on his way from Tunisia to North Yemen.

Egyptian diplomatic sources, who spoke on condition they not be named, said Mr. Arafat spent the night in Cairo and departed Wednesday for the North Yemeni capital Sanaa.

Mr. Kamal said Mr. Arafat and Dr. Baz discussed Palestinian issues but gave no further details. Dr. Baz is considered one of the government's leading experts on Palestinian affairs.

The visit was Mr. Arafat's second to Egypt since the late President Anwar Sadat launched his peace overtures to Israel with a trip to Jerusalem in November 1977, but he frequently makes stopovers at Cairo airport during his travels between Asia and Africa.

Mr. Arafat paid a one-day visit to Egypt in December 1983, shortly after his forced departure from Lebanon by pro-Syrian PLO rebels, and met with Mr. Mubarak.

A senior Palestinian official meanwhile said that the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement has succeeded in refuting U.S. charges that the Arabs are unwilling to find a solution to the Palestinian problem and to achieve comprehensive peace in the region.

Hani Al Hassan, political advisor to Mr. Arafat, who is a member of a Palestinian delegation currently holding talks in Cairo, said the PLO was committed to working towards the return of Egypt to play its vital role in the Arab arena. The PLO rejects any pretext that impedes the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, he said in

(Continued on page 3)

## Gorbachev offers 'radical' nuclear cuts

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev offered "radical" cuts in nuclear arms and could accept some space-weapons research if the United States negotiated to prevent the militarisation of space, visiting U.S. senators said.

The administration of President Ronald Reagan said Mr. Gorbachev's promise of new offers had been made before and challenged the Soviets to present their suggestions at the arms control talks in Geneva.

A bipartisan delegation of eight U.S. senators met with Mr. Gorbachev in the Kremlin on Tuesday. They left the Soviet Union on Wednesday morning in a U.S. air force plane, bound for a two-day stop in Edinburgh, Scotland, before returning to Washington.

Senator Sam Nunn, a Democrat and an arms control expert, said after the 3½-hour meeting that "Gorbachev made very clear that fundamental (space weapons) research cannot be verified and therefore cannot be excluded" under the anti-ballistic missile treaty the superpowers signed in 1972.

"The bad news on that subject is

(Continued on page 3)

## S.African rand takes a deep plunge

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The South African rand, battered by black unrest, plunged nearly five U.S. cents in 20 minutes of early trading Wednesday, prompting swift state intervention.

The currency, after an early tumble to 37 cents, recovered to 40.50 in late morning as the government reserve bank intervened, selling scarce dollars to try to stem the new run on the rand it had attempted to save with a five-day trading suspension which ended Monday.

Renewed unrest erupted overnight around Cape Town, Johannesburg and in the Eastern

## Israeli jets fail to hit Palestinian base in air raid

BEIRUT (AP) — Israeli warplanes bombed an area near a Palestinian base in Syrian-controlled East Lebanon on Wednesday.

Police said they had no word on casualties in the air raid, but radio stations reported no one was hurt. It was the 11th air strike this year by Israeli warplanes in Lebanon in retaliation for commando raids.

Police said the Israeli pilots apparently missed their target, a guerrilla command post. Radios said all the bombs exploded outside the town of Qabb Elias near the Beirut-Damascus highway at 6:20 p.m. (15:20 GMT). They gave no other details.

But Israel's military command claimed the jets hit a headquarters of the Palestinian Arab Revolutionary Committee, a Libyan-backed group.

The Israeli communiqué made no mention of targets destroyed, but claimed the mission was successful. It said all the Israeli planes returned to base safely.

Earlier Wednesday, Israeli officials said a Katyusha rocket fired from Lebanon exploded in a field in northern Israel overnight but caused no casualties.

The rocket attack was the third in 10 days. Last week Israeli forces retaliated by raiding three South Lebanese villages.

## Car bomb wave hits Zahle, 10 killed

BEIRUT (AP) — Ten people were reported killed and 40 wounded when a car bomb exploded in the vegetable market of the mostly Christian town of Zahle on Wednesday amid fighting in Beirut between rival militias.

The "Voice of Lebanon" reported "heavy casualties and damage" in the explosion in the town in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley at 3:20 p.m. (12:20 GMT).

The state-run television network and other radios reported four people were killed and 40 wounded. They said the blast started a big fire in a fuel depot. They gave no other details.

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## Greece remands gunmen after attack on tourists

ATHENS (R) — A Greek magistrate on Wednesday ordered the pre-trial detention of a gunman whose earlier arrest is thought by police to have prompted a grenade attack that injured 18 Britons, many of them deaf-mutes.

Seven of the Britons who were hurt when a man buried two grenades at a hotel swimming pool in the Athens suburb of Glyfada on Tuesday were still in hospital.

Police, who briefly detained over 30 people after the attack, said that in a telephone call to a Greek newspaper a woman caller said the "Black September" guerrilla group would "fill Athens with bombs" if police did not free its commander.

The gunman, arrested on Friday

with a suitcase of arms, was taken before a magistrate on Wednesday to give evidence in camera.

Police sources said the Arab, who identified himself as a Palestinian, told them at the weekend that he was a member of "Black September" and had been ordered to kill the Jordanian ambassador to Greece, Mr. Awad Al Khaldi.

The magistrate in ordering his detention said the man would be tried for possessing arms. A complex legal process must be completed before the trial can begin.

In the past, Greece has often quietly expelled guerrilla suspects, but this has led to strong criticism from Western states.

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Budapest  
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## Sudanese rebels reportedly agree to begin peace talks

**KHARTOUM (R)**—Southern Sudanese rebels have agreed to begin talks on a peaceful end to their two-year-old war against Khartoum government troops, the newspaper *Al Ayam* reported Wednesday.

Quoting the Nairobi representative of the main guerrilla group, the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), *Al Ayam* said the rebels now believed the country's problems should be solved through dialogue rather than war.

The representative, Azol Achel, was quoted as saying: "The SPLA is ready to show goodwill and conduct direct dialogue with all individuals and political powers in Sudan to reach a peaceful settlement."

He did not say if this would involve direct talks with the country's military leaders who have repeatedly called for a peaceful end to the strife in the south since they ousted President Jaafar Numeiri in a coup last April.

There was no immediate official word on the newspaper report and it was not clear if a halt to hos-

ilities would precede the proposed talks, for which Mr. Achel gave no date.

*Al Ayam*, whose story was signed by editor Mahgoub Mohammad Saleh, said the SPLA had ordered commanders of its guerrilla units in combat areas to begin negotiations with their government counterparts.

The report came two weeks after Defence Minister Osman Abdullah Mohammad described the security situation in the south as very serious and liable to explode at any moment.

Fighting between the rebels and the government troops flared when Numeiri decided to divide the autonomous southern region into three areas in 1983.

The south, whose inhabitants are mainly Christian and Pagan, also resented the introduction in September 1983 of Sharia (Isl-

amic Law).

The new military leader, Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredidhab, rescinded the division decree shortly after coming to power and promised to exempt non-Muslims from Sharia tenets.

*Al Ayam* said the SPLA was now considering participation in a national conference proposed by the government to discuss ways of reaching a permanent settlement of the southern issue.

*Al Sabafa*, a soother government-owned newspaper published in Khartoum, reported Wednesday that Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi offered to arrange a meeting between Dafa-Allah and Garang to discuss a peaceful settlement of the rebellion.

*Al Sabafa* said the meeting might come prior to a national conference on the southern problem proposed by the Khartoum government. No date has been announced for the conference.

*Al Sabafa* also reported that political circles in Khartoum were optimistic about the potential of Mr. Arap Moi's effort.

## Demirel accuses Evren of breaking the law

**ANKARA (R)**—Former Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel Wednesday launched an unprecedented attack on President Kenan Evren, accusing him of breaking the law and suggesting he had broken his oath of office.

Gen. Evren, in a speech to parliament on Sunday, suggested that political bickering in the 1970s was responsible for the violence which wracked Turkey until the military coup of Sept. 12, 1980.

Mr. Demirel, 61, four times prime minister between 1965 and 1980, was ousted by the coup which Gen. Evren led and is banned from political life until 1992.

"We all know the price this country has had to pay for a 'speaking Turkey' instead of a 'Silent Turkey'," Gen. Evren said on Monday. "Furthermore, those who should be silent today are talking every day."

This was widely interpreted in the Turkish press as an attack on Mr. Demirel, who makes regular statements to the press and maintains a wide grassroots power base.

Mr. Demirel said Wednesday in

a written press statement: "I must state that Gen. Evren has infringed article 1A of law 2629 because this law bars anyone from discussing pre-September 12, 1980."

The law, passed in 1983 just before the end of military rule, provides for up to two years in jail for anyone who encourages or incites a repetition of "the atmosphere of political tension and dispute" existing before the coup.

The statement was Mr. Demirel's most open challenge yet to officialdom, political observers said.

While the law bars him from any links with a political party his influence over the right-wing non-parliamentary True Path Party is an open secret.

In his four-page statement he accused Gen. Evren, 67, of acting as judge and jury on him.

And he said: "If Gen. Evren, with his speech, meant that everything is free for some people and everything is restricted for other people in Turkey, then this is simply an infringement of article 103 of the 1982 constitution."

## Arab League Council to discuss educational projects

**TUNIS (Petra)**—Educational projects in the occupied Arab territories and the re-construction of Lebanon will be among the major topics to be discussed by the Arab League Council's 84th session opening here on Sept. 9, according to an Arab League announcement.

It said that such topics as Afro-Arab cooperation, supporting liberation movements in Africa and ways to confront Israel's measures in the occupied Arab lands as well as the recurrent deficit in the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) will also be on the agenda.

The council, the announcement said, will also discuss economic issues which include among others, foreign companies blacklisted by the office for the Boycott of Israel, establishing an Arab League office in Sweden and issues related to Arab air transport.

## Libya still seeks merger with Tunisia

By Michael Goldsmith  
Associated Press

**PARIS**—Libya's leader, Muammar Qadhafi, has capped a week of troop movements and public threats against Tunisia with a surprise effort to revive the long-dormant merger agreement between the two North African nations.

Tunisian officials expressed dismay at a speech Col. Qadhafi delivered Monday in the central Libyan oasis of Sabha, in which he asserted that the still born 11-year-old merger agreement was "still under consideration."

Also on Monday, Tunisia received firm assurances of support "in all circumstances" from its powerful neighbor Algeria. The United States, France and other Western nations have promised their political and diplomatic backing to the moderate government of President Habib Bourguiba, who is 82 years old and ill.

The crisis arose early last month when Col. Qadhafi told more than 100,000 Tunisians and thousands of Egyptians living in his country to choose between expulsion or naturalization. By official count in Tunisia, nearly 30,000 Tunisian workers have been forced across the border from Libya with almost no money and only the belongings they could carry.

More than 10 per cent of Tunisia's industrial workers are registered as unemployed and the influx of refugees is certain to cause problems in the nation of 6 million people.

Some Tunisian officials and foreign diplomats said Col. Qadhafi hopes to undermine the Bourguiba government and absorb Tunisia as a step toward his dream of uniting all Arab nations.

In his speech Monday, as reported by Libya's Official News Agency JANA, Col. Qadhafi accused international news media he did not name of trying to discredit

the 1974 Libyan-Tunisian merger plan, which he said remained valid.

Tunisia's unification with Libya, and "the merger of Libya's material resources with Tunisia's vocational and managerial resources will lead to the realization of a powerful Arab unity," Col. Qadhafi declared.

A day earlier at Sabha, in a speech marking the 16th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power, Col. Qadhafi publicly threatened to "impose Arab unity and revolution by force throughout the Arab nation."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Bourguiba signed the merger agreement at a surprise meeting on the southern Tunisian resort island of Djerba on Jan. 12, 1974. It called for their countries to join in an Islamic Arab Republic with a single flag, government and army.

Washington at the time expressed astonishment at the action by Tunisia, which was among the largest recipients of U.S. aid in the world.

The agreement was dead within three days. Mr. Bourguiba fired his foreign minister, Mohammed Masoudi, accusing Mr. Masoudi of "deliberately deceiving" him in arranging the agreement.

The referendum that was to ratify the agreement in both countries was never held.

Years later, at Mr. Bourguiba's insistence, Col. Qadhafi returned the original merger document bearing the president's signature.

Tunisia signed a treaty of brotherhood and concord with Algeria in 1983. Last year, Col. Qadhafi concluded a treaty of union with Morocco, which was not a merger but elicited protests of "attempted encirclement" from Algeria.

President Chadli Benjedid of

Algeria visited Mr. Bourguiba on Monday at Moostir, Tunisia, where he was on a holiday, to assure him that Algeria "will always stand beside the Tunisian people in all circumstances," the official Tunisian News Agency reported.

The 1983 treaty does not provide for automatic military assistance, but the two leaders agreed on "immediate intensification" of normal economic and military cooperation, according to statements in Tunis and Algiers.

While the leaders met in Moostir, Mr. Bourguiba's birthplace, their army chiefs of staff held an unusual meeting in Algiers. No details of the meeting were revealed.

Tunisia has formally complained to Col. Qadhafi about alleged concentrations of Libyan troops along the border and at incursions into Tunisian airspace by Libyan MiG fighter-bombers during the past week.

The military moves, and alleged police brutality during the expulsions, brought sharp criticism from Tunisia's newspapers, and Col. Qadhafi countered with a threat to silence the papers "by force if necessary."

He said initially that he was expelling Tunisian and Egyptian workers because of falling oil income and shrinking job market, but acknowledged in the Monday speech that his main motive was "political, not economic."

Libya and Egypt have been at odds for years and have fought a brief border war.

Tunisia, wedged between Libya and Algeria, has 35,000 troops with mostly French and American equipment.

Algeria has Soviet-equipped army of 170,000 men of Africa's largest. It faces a Libyan force of 75,000 men for whom Col. Qadhafi has acquired a sophisticated \$10 billion arsenal from the Soviet bloc during the past decade.

## Israeli army prepared for Syrian surprise attack

**TEL AVIV (AP)**—The Israeli army is prepared for a possible surprise attack by Syria in the Golan Heights, newspapers on Wednesday quoted the army's chief of staff as saying.

The daily *Davar* and Jerusalem Post quoted Lt. Gen. Moshe Levy as telling military correspondents that the army had strengthened its forces and built up fortifications in the Golan Heights.

This followed the withdrawal of the bulk of Israeli troops from Lebanon in June as well as a reduction of Syrian forces stationed on Lebanese soil.

Gen. Levy was quoted as saying that most of the Syrian troops pulled out of East Lebanon's Bekaa Valley had been moved to face the

Golan, which Israel captured from Syria in the 1967 Mideast war. No figures were given.

Military sources who spoke on condition of anonymity said that the army had banned all movement at night in a strip 10 to 20 kilometers wide next to the Syrian border.

The move followed the arrest last month of a group of Druse villagers from Majd Al Shams, about two kilometers from the border in the northern Golan Heights, on suspicion of planting mines and other terrorist activity.

Israel annexed the Golan Heights in December 1981, but many of the Druse have refused to accept Israeli identity documents and continue to support Syria.

## Japan, Sweden donate funds, flour to UNRWA

**BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)**—Japan has donated \$3.4 million worth of flour to help the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in the Near East, an UNRWA statement said Wednesday.

The statement issued by UNRWA's Beirut office said Japan also will pay for the transportation of the donated flour to the Middle East which is estimated at \$1.3 million.

Earlier contribution by Japan this year amounted to \$9 million in cash for educational, health and relief programmes for Palestinian refugees. Since UNRWA was established 25 years ago, Japan has given UNRWA \$106 million worth of flour.

The statement said Sweden will also give UNRWA a total of \$604,000, adding to its \$7.9 million contribution to the agency this year.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry said the special contribution was to help UNRWA overcome "its present acute situation."

The agency's budget has been lately affected by declining international contributions and the expenditure of its programmes.

UNRWA was established to provide financial, health, educational and welfare programmes for hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## Khamenei inaugurated for second term as president

**TEHRAN (Agencies)**—Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini Wednesday inaugurated President Ali Khamenei for a second four-year term.

In a ceremony in a mosque attached to his north Tehran residence Khomeini's son Ahmad read his father's decree to an audience of top Iranian officials and foreign diplomats.

After Khamenei's acceptance speech the ayatollah spoke himself, warning of the seductions of power, then blessed the government.

Khamenei, a 46-year-old cleric,

won last month's election with 89 per cent of the 14.2 million votes cast.

Under the Islamic constitution Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi must now resign with his 24-member cabinet.

Foreign diplomats and Iranian officials told Reuters they expected Mr. Khamenei to reappoint Mr. Mousavi but believed some of his ministers would be replaced.

Khomeini hinted Tuesday that

Mr. Mousavi may not be chosen to head the next Iranian cabinet.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 73111-19

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran

17:30 Children's Programmes

18:30 Electronic Office

19:30 Agricultural Programme

19:30 News Programme

20:30 News Programme

21:30 News in Arabic

22:30 Arabic Series

23:30 News in Arabic

23:30 Film Contd.

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme: Musical

19:00 News in French

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:30 No Place Like Home

21:00 Towards 2000

21:30 Flying Doctors

22:00 Fox Mystery Theatre

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 KHz, FM

partly on 9560 KHz, SW

Tel: 74111-19

07:00 Light Music

07:30 Newsweek

08:00 Morning Show

08:30 News Summary

09:00 Morning Show

09:30 Pop Session

10:00 News Summary

10:30 Pop Session

11:00 News Bulletin

11:30 News Bulletin

12:00 Concert Hour

12:30 News Summary

13:00 News Summary

13:30 Old Favourites

14:00 25 Years of Rock

14:30 News Summary

15:00 Special Feature

15:30 From the Holy Koran

16:00 Newsweek

16:30 Date with a Star

17:00 Evening Show

17:30 News Summary

18:00 Evening Show Contd.

21:55 News Summary

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 News 07:30 Classical Record

Review 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Ref

lections 08:00 World News 08:05 74

Hours: News Summary 08:30 Postcard

Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00

Newsweek 09:30 Nature Notebook

09:40 The Farming World 10:00 World

News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary

10:30 Sounds of the Seventies 10:45

Network UK 11:00 World News 11:05

Reflections 11:15 International Soccer

Final 11:30 John Peel 12:00 World

News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15

The World Today 12:30 Financial News

12:45 Look Ahead 12:55 Monitor 13:00

News Summary: Strictly Instrumental

13:05 After Henry 14:00 World News

14:30 News about Britain 14:45 News

Idea 14:55 Cricket 15:15 Top Twenty

15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World

News 16:30 24 Hours: News Summary

16:30 Network UK 16:45 The Cambr-

idge Buses 17:00 News Summary:

Outlook 17:45 Guitar Workshop 18:00

Radio News 18:15 24 Hours: News

Summary 18:30 News Summary 19:00

World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15

Not So Long Ago 19:45 The World

Today 20:00 World News 20:05 A Let-

ter from Northern Ireland 20:40 Mel-

odias 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00

Newsweek 21:30 Promenade Concert

21:35 The Rath Lectures 22:00 News

Summary: Outlook 22:20 News Sum-

mary: Outlook 22:35 Stock Market

Report 23:00 World News:

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,

11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsweek 07:30 VOA

Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline

08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10

Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News

Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline

10:30 News USA 10:40 News 10:50

Focus 10:50 Special English News &

Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline

20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10

Focus 21:30 Special English News &

Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline

America 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News

& Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00

News 00:10 World Report

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### CIRCUS

\* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth

City. 2 performances a day.

#### CINEMA

\* Italian circus, Between 6th and 7th

Circle near Jordan Electricity Au-

thority.

\* "Traffic" at 7:45 p.m. Thursday at the

French Cultural Centre.

#### FEATURE FILM

\* "Tender Mercies" at 7:00 p.m. Thu-

rsday at the American Centre.

#### VIDEO

\* Video Aeromontage at 4:00 p.m. Thu-

rsday at the French Cultural Centre.

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An art exhibition by Ayyad Al Nimer

at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267



## Queen founds SOS kindergarten

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Wednesday laid the corner stone of a new kindergarten for Save the Children (SOS) organisation on the site of the SOS children's village in Tariq Municipality in the outskirts of Amman. The Queen also inspected the village site.

Upon its completion, the kindergarten will offer social, psychological and educational care to one hundred children serving as a model for other institutions in the country.

Its establishment springs from the special attention that the queen pays to pre-school child upbringing and Her Majesty's keen interest in developing and designing more effective programmes for kindergartens.

One of her interests is providing children with the facilities and services required to address the needs and difficulties of childhood in Jordan and in the development and establishment of corrective means and methods that will attend to many aspects of the needs of childhood.

The kindergarten will offer its services to children from the village and the local community. Its cost is estimated at JD 80,000 being allocated from the construction budget of the SOS children's village.



Children's village.

Her Majesty adopted the plan to build the children's village after it had been proposed by the SOS Kinderdorf International, which subsequently signed an agreement five years.

The Queen then accepted the honorary presidency of the SOS Children's Village Association in Jordan.

In August 1984, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the village which is expected to be

completed in mid-1986.

The ceremony was attended by a number of officials and members of the diplomatic corps as well as the general assembly of the SOS children's village.

## Royal Decree recesses parliamentary sessions

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued Wednesday prorogating the current parliamentary extraordinary sessions as of Sept. 1st.

The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament are due to convene their third regular parliamentary sessions on Oct. 2.

Meanwhile, informed parliamentary sources told the Jordan Times that behind-the-scenes consultations have started in the parliament to arrange for the election

of a new speaker for the Lower House and for the election of three Lower House deputies for three seats which fell vacant after the death of three deputies.

The speaker of the Lower House of Parliament will be elected or reelected following the start of the Lower House's regular session, according to the parliament's charter.

The three deputies who recently passed away were: Ahmad Sidqi Al Jabari, Issa Akel and Sharif Al

Jubbaj, deputies of the occupied West Bank towns of Hebron and Ramallah and the joint constituency of Jalqilah and Toulkarem respectively.

Meanwhile, three prominent Jordanian citizens have run advertisements in the three Arabic daily newspapers nominating themselves as Lower House of Parliament deputy members for two vacant seats.

The three Jordanian candidates are: Lawyer Bassam Al Jahusi

and Haj Mazen Al Jubbaj, a prominent radio and television star, who nominated themselves for the Jalqilah and Toulkarem vacant seat and Sharif Al Jabari, director general of the Arab National Bank in Saudi Arabia, who nominated himself for the Hebron vacant seat.

A news item carried in Tuesday's Al Ra'i newspaper said that Mr. Al Jabari left Amman to Saudi Arabia to terminate his business there since he decided to nominate himself as deputy.

## PLO refutes Israeli claims of bases

(Continued from page 1)

The PLO officials severely condemned what they described as unprecedented arbitrary measures waged by the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinians in the West Bank.

They appealed to the Arab and international communities and organisations to intervene and put a halt to "the Israeli plans to liquidate the Palestinian people and drive them to despair."

Over the last two weeks, Israeli authorities have stepped up "security" measures against Palestinian inhabitants and towns in the West Bank and reports said that dozens of Palestinians have been rounded up and detained without trial or placed under house arrest. The Israeli authorities also ordered the deportation of four Palestinians.

The latest in the series of the Israeli measures in the West Bank was a curfew imposed on the occupied town of Hebron on Tuesday following a resistance attack which caused the death of one Israeli soldier and the injury of another.

Mr. Milhem said on Wednesday the curfew imposed on Hebron has "dealt a heavy blow to the people of the city, particularly farmers who sell their crops at this time of year." He said such Israeli measures prove that Israel "does not want peace."

"This arbitrary Israeli campaign against our people also aims at undermining peace efforts in the Middle East," he said and urged the Arab and international communities to move fast to pressure Israel to stop "torturing and suppressing our people."

Mr. Milhem also called on journalists to play a role in "awakening the world to what the Israelis are doing in the occupied Arab territories." Developments in the West Bank and Gaza "are the real thing" in the Middle East conflict, he said.

Nabil Amer, a close adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, said that over the last 18 years of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza "our people have been subjected to all kinds of oppressive measures but the recent ones are unprecedented in their intensity and cruelty."

Mr. Amer drew parallels between the apartheid (racial separation) in South Africa and Israeli regulations against the Palestinian Arabs. "What is happening to the Israeli-occupied Arab territories is similar to what is taking place in South Africa," he said.

Mr. Milhem expressed disappointment that while the world is focusing its attention on South Africa "it seems oblivious of our people's sufferings."

"We appreciate the attention given by the world to South Africa because we fully support the struggle of the South African blacks," he said. "But, we wish that the same attention is also given to the plight of our people because both South Africa and Israel are two faces of the same coin."

Saji Salameh, a Palestine National Council (PNC) member, gave a brief analysis of what he described as the Israeli aims behind the new measures.

He said the measures reflect clear political goals. "The Israeli measures aim at subjugating the popular Palestinian movement against the Israeli occupation and to force our people to surrender to

Israeli plans," Mr. Salameh said. Israel's "iron fist policy," Mr. Salameh noted, was adopted by the Israeli authorities on several previous occasions in different occupied areas "but to no avail."

"Our people have so far been able to foil Israeli schemes through continuous resistance and are still committed to the goals of our struggle, including our right to self-determination," he said.

Mr. Salameh accused the Israeli government of trying to please Israeli extremists through toughening its measures.

"By stepping up its tough measures against our people the Israeli government is responding to the demands and wishes of extremist Israelis," he said.

Extremist elements and parties in Israel have repeatedly called for the eviction of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to impose the death penalty on Palestinian resistance activists.

In Mr. Salameh's view, the escalation of Palestinian resistance attacks against Israelis indicate "a revolutionary uprising that is growing steadily among our people and reflect their strong commitment to the PLO and its national goals."

Mr. Salameh, who is a representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in the PNC, underscored the importance of "unity among all political forces in the occupied territories in resisting the Israeli measures."

Mr. Amer, a member of the Revolutionary Council of Fateh, the mainstream Palestinian commando group, said "the unified position of our people in facing the Israeli aggression will lead to a real and deep reunification of the PLO."

## Gorbachev offers cuts

(Continued from page 1)

House, challenged the Soviet leader to introduce his ideas at the arms control talks that resume Sept. 19.

The lawmakers' delegation leader, Senator Robert Byrd, said Mr. Gorbachev "indicated that if the U.S. were prepared to discuss the question of preventing the militarisation of space, it would then hear from the Soviet side the most radical proposals on strategic and intermediate-range weapons," said Mr. Byrd, the leader of Democrats in the Republican-controlled Senate.

In Washington, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said that at the summit, Mr. Reagan is prepared "to meet the Soviets halfway in an effort to solve problems."

Speakes was asked to comment on an interview Mr. Gorbachev gave last week to Time magazine in which the Soviet leader said he is sincerely interested in progress at the summit.

"We welcome General Secretary Gorbachev's statement that he is prepared to submit serious proposals which permit an improvement of relations," Speakes said.

The town had been shelled sporadically for several weeks until the Syrians arranged for the Christian-dominated "Lebanese Forces" militia to withdraw last week in a bid to neutralise the town.

Police said a five-kilogramme bomb exploded outside the Algerian embassy in west Beirut.

## Nsour calls for setting priorities as JD 3.4b projects exceed limit

AMMAN (Petra) — Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour said Wednesday that costs of projects requested by government ministries to be included in the coming (1986-90) five-year development plan are estimated at JD 3,400 million, far exceeding the ceiling of potential investment in the coming five years.

He said that sectoral committees preparing the final version of the development plan should define priorities and shelve some of the projects that can be dispensed with at present.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in which he outlined the objectives of the new plan and the principles that should be adopted in preparing the projected schemes, Dr. Nsour said that priority should be given to those projects that can bring about an improvement to the country's balance of payments by increasing revenues from exports.

Also, projects that rely on local raw materials and those that tend to create new skilled jobs, especially in industry that adopts modern technology, and projects that contribute to boosting economic growth and help to achieve balanced development in all regions through the creation of jobs, should be given priority, Dr. Nsour added.

Dr. Nsour emphasised two more areas of significance that should be highly rated, namely: those of new industries planning to manufacture products to replace those being currently imported and projects that are bound to boost Jordan's water resources.

In fact projects that tend to provide basic services at the lowest possible cost especially in regions in dire need of them should have priority over others, the minister pointed out.

The new development plan is different from the earlier ones, he said, in the sense that it embodies a regional concept in addition to the national dimension.

The plan consists of three chapters: One that covers the whole economic and social sector developments between 1952 and 1985, the second covers the general characteristics of the economic and social framework in Jordan and the third provides the objectives of the plan and the means and the policies to be adopted for implementing it.

Dr. Nsour noted that these guidelines include total investments, which will be yearly apportioned over the next five years, and following up the implementation of projects every year and making revisions and assessments for them.

Dr. Nsour said that the five-year plan also contains sectoral plans that have been divided into three major parts: Primary commodities in agriculture and mining, convertible industries, and services sectors like trade, tourism, health, education and technology.

Dr. Nsour said that regional plans define development projects that are to be carried out in different parts of the Kingdom and provide ample data and information about economic and social potentials in each region.

Work on detailed plans for each region or governorate has begun, including Mafrqa region which has been newly upgraded from district level for administrative purposes, the minister pointed out.

He said that once these details about various regions have been gathered a general assessment for each will be made in terms of its importance for the national economy in the light of projects implemented in the previous five-year plan (1981-85).

Also to be taken into account are those projects that have not been completed or those that were carried out without prior planning, the minister added.

Dr. Nsour pointed out that limited funds available for Jordan for investment and the national economy's limited capacity "make it imperative on us to take meticulous care in analysing and arranging our priorities."

Committees involved in the preparation of the plan should take into consideration the changing circumstances that can affect projected schemes from being implemented, Dr. Nsour said.

He said a number of economic factors like the growing need for achieving a balanced regional development and the essential need of rationalising the use of limited resources like water, energy and agricultural land should be carefully taken into consideration.

Referring to those projects still being implemented, the minister said that work on them will continue and funds from the new five-year plan will be allocated for the purpose.

Meanwhile, Dr. Nsour is due to hold a meeting in Karak Thursday to discuss with local and district officials and representatives of various sectors the projects to be implemented within the coming five-year development plan.

The meeting is expected to be attended also by Karak governor and heads of local government departments.

Dr. Nsour Tuesday chaired a meeting in Amman to review projects that will be implemented within the development plan in Amman Governorate.

In Northern Shuneh, a meeting will be held Thursday under the chairmanship of Mr. Ghusein Al Habbashneh, the district governor of the Northern Jordan Valley region, to discuss projects to be implemented by the government within the five-year plan. Mayors and heads of village councils in the region will attend the meeting.

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AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly one million students will go to schools in Jordan in the coming scholastic year that is due to start on Sept. 9, according to the Ministry of Education.

It said that preparations have been completed with school textbooks made available and classes made ready to receive the students at all levels.

In an interview published by the local press Wednesday, the ministry's secretary general, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat said that all male students in government schools will be required to don uniforms whose specifications have been set by the Ministry of Education, and it is hoped that private

school students will follow suit.

Those who passed the third preparatory examinations, set by the ministry this year, have all been accepted in the secondary stage but have been distributed to the academic, industrial, agricultural, commercial, nursing, hotel management and other vocational training streams, in accordance with their grades, Dr. Arabiyat added.

More than 40,000 third preparatory students have passed the examinations, and those who failed can have another chance to sit again at the end of the coming scholastic year.

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## U.S. says talks with joint team still possible

(Continued from page 1)

region by Mr. Murphy. "We were prepared to meet with such a delegation if mutually acceptable arrangements could be worked out and if those talks would lead to direct negotiations." He told reporters he had "no comment at all on any specific names" of possible delegation members.

Redman declined to speculate on the possibility of a new mission to the Middle East by Mr. Murphy.

"We are actively considering what the next steps might be. We're in touch with the parties to the process," the deputy spokesman said. "And that's the state, at this moment, of the negotiations."

The New York Times reported on Tuesday that the Reagan administration was still considering ways to meet Jordan's insistence on an "international umbrella" under which direct Arab-Israeli negotiations could take place.

The Times reported that the administration is still insisting on discussing the possibility of convening a meeting of Western European states as an alternative to the involvement of the Soviet Union.

The newspaper, in a report from its State Department correspondent, quoted an unnamed State Department official as saying: "One of the major questions is whether to propose an alternative international context for the talks."

In the past, Secretary of State George Shultz has raised the possibility of enlisting the Western European countries as supporters for the Israeli negotiations, along with Egypt and as many other Arab countries as possible.

Jordan and the PLO have refused to consider direct talks with Israel outside an international conference.

If Mr. Murphy returns to the Middle East, he might be in better position to meet with the joint

Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, according to U.S. officials.

Mr. Peres said in a Danish newspaper interview published Wednesday that Israel should begin direct peace negotiations with Jordan.

He told the newspaper Aktuelt that choosing "suitable" Palestinian representatives for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was taking too long and wasting time.

"It has already taken four months to discuss which Palestinians should be included in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks. To avoid wasting more time I think we must go straight to work and have a direct meeting between the Jordanians and us," Mr. Peres said.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays and days of mourning.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Nearing despair and catastrophe

THE SITUATION in the West Bank gets worse by the day. Why? Because Palestinians are fed up with the occupation of their homes and land and are resisting it with all the means at their disposal, even at a great cost to themselves and their property.

Acts of Palestinian resistance usually invite retaliation by the Israelis who have always boasted that their occupation of Arab lands passes almost with impunity. So big-headed and arrogant did the Israelis become on this score in fact that some of their officials have been saying horrendous things. Street fights in New York City on a Saturday night gives the police department there more trouble than the whole occupation of the West Bank and Gaza gives the Israelis in six months, those Israelis say. What gory logic is this?

Israel has been adept at not only blaming its troubles on others. This time the Israeli leaders are using the situation in the West Bank to serve their own political ends. Foreign Minister Shamir blames the rise in resistance attacks on the policies of the Labour Party which in turn blames them on Jordan's "harbouring of guerrilla bases and PLO command posts."

Shimon Peres, the man who says Israel should not annex or retain control of all the occupied Arab territories, never tells his people that the occupation is morally and legally wrong and that as a matter of principle, and according to international law and norms, his army should pull out and leave the Palestinians to decide their own life and future. He says, when he rarely talks about withdrawal, "and true peace, that he wants a settlement with the Arabs but only to preserve the 'purity' of the Jewish state and its 'democracy'." Never a word about legitimacy and right there. The Israelis do not have those expressions in their dictionary. No wonder they call resistance "terrorism" and self-defence "sabotage".

Mohammad Milhem was right when he told a press conference yesterday that Israel was attempting the liquidation of Arab presence in the occupied territories and that the situation there was becoming disastrous. But more to the point perhaps was his charge that Arab governments, although fully aware of what is happening, were doing nothing about it.

Clearly, the Israelis are taking full advantage of Arab silence and differences in pressing ahead with their oppression of Palestinians. But what is the rest of the world doing to save this people from the savagery of the occupation and the occupiers? Not enough certainly, and maybe even nothing.

We are in a situation now, where instead of making peace, Arabs and Israelis are moving towards lasting enmity and desperation. This terrible and unfortunate end could yet turn out to be catastrophic.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Occupation fuels resistance

THE ARABS have offered to make peace with Israel based on the return of all lands occupied since 1967 and the safeguarding of the rights of the Palestinian people. But Israel has been rejecting all bids for such peace and has been escalating its arbitrary actions against the population of the West Bank.

This increasing oppression and persecution created a strong reaction on the part of the Arabs who have now turned to more severe resistance attacks on the Israeli occupation forces that occupy the Palestinian homeland.

The Israelis have been betting on the prospect of crushing the resistance and on foiling Arab countries attempt to reach a lasting settlement. Of late, the Israelis have threatened to subjugate Arab lands to direct military rule.

But this is some form of intimidation to the Arab inhabitants who realise that all their territory had been in effect subjected to harsh military rule since the 1967 occupation of the West Bank.

The longer the Israelis remain in the occupied territories, the stronger the resistance activity will be, and Israel should realise that it cannot get both lands and peace.

#### Al Distour: The crazy war must stop

THE IRA-IRAN war is now entering its sixth year amidst an unstable and turbulent world which is largely responsible for the continuation of this war. This war has caused so much destruction and human losses and has weakened the Arab and Muslim nations in the face of Zionism and foreign nations' intervention.

As we watch, helplessly, a weak Arab world unable to stop the war we also view with distress and regret the Iranian regime's persistence in pursuing a losing war that would bring more catastrophes on the Iranian people.

Iraq has offered more than once to make peace with Iran, but all its bids and all efforts of mediations on the part of the Islamic nations and the world community have been futile and could not persuade Iran's rulers to stop the war and save the loss of lives and property.

Iraq has the right to defend its territory and protect its interests and thus has no alternative but to launch severe attacks on Iranian installations causing more destruction for the Iranian people.

The Iranian rulers should realise that they can never achieve any of their expansionist designs through continuing the war, and must come to the negotiating table. They must do that to save the lives of their own people.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel mount repression

IN THE ABSENCE of a just peace in our region, Israel continues to follow the path of repression against the Arab people under its rule, believing that it will sooner or later crush their spirit of resistance.

In reaction to these Israeli actions, the Arab people are rising in force against their tormentors, resisting repression and terrorism. It is only natural for the Arab people to do so following years of repression and of Israel's continued drive to build colonies on the occupied Arab lands.

The past 18 years of occupation have been unable to subjugate the Arab people, and Israel's arbitrary measures have not achieved anything at all.

Resistance to Israel's occupation is continuing, and escalating, and will continue as long as occupation exists and as long as peace lacks.

This explosive situation in our region is largely due to Israel's rejection of all peace bids and the swapping of land for peace as suggested by the Jordanian-PLO accord and supported by the majority of the world community.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# Civilisations flourish only in bright lights

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — In the Koran Al Karim there is a phrase which I read recently (25-61):

تلك التي جعل في السماء نوراً وجعل فيها سراجاً وقمراً منيراً.

I like it because it presents us with a picture of human beings travelling on roads. In the daytime of ordinary life, the journey proceeds smoothly. But in the dark how is one to travel without light?

We live in a modern civilisation in which the creation of artificial light must rank as one of its great achievements. When we fly in airplanes anywhere in the world, we see big and small cities bathed in bright lights. Our homes are brightly lit. When we watch TV films or videotapes, it is light that brings us the

say that two great problems have guided it for three centuries: How things move, and what light is. Light, Albert Einstein realised in 1905, was both a thing and a wave. And then came quantum physics which made thing-ness and wave-ness be just two sides of the same phenomenon.

In the West, we have generally tended to see a thing as more important than light. Light is our slave, who serves us. It brings us wonderful things, like film stories. But we are a thing, and we are surrounded by things.

When we drive on great highways, we do not think all too much about light. If the light is there along the highway, we are reassured. If not we make our own light from the car. If an airplane flies, it is guided by electromagnetic signals which are the same as light which too

is an electromagnetic signal.

But when the Koran Al Karim speaks of a great light in the skies and then a lesser light which, however, so importantly, shines at night, it is referring to the Light of God which guides us as we move on the journey of life. The question I wish to raise in this week's commentary is whether people in the West no longer believe that they are travelling on roads of life, but people in the East and the South see themselves as on the move, often through great suffering.

Despite our economic problems, we Westerners are quite affluent. Most of us have homes. Most do not fear being killed by war. We take luxurious vacations. We wear fine clothes. Even our poor live so much better than the miserable people of the Third World. We do not think much about

birth and death, and fewer of us care that much about marriage. We just want "not to be bothered," and live well. Why do we need light beyond what lights our homes and roads and brings us TV films?

But when I meet with people from all over the world, I get a strong sense among many of them that they are seeking light to illuminate their journeys through life. Some find it in religion. Some in politics. Some through personal meditation. There are, of course, many Americans who do not like the narrowness of middle-class life and are yearning for something higher; a light to illuminate their paths.

In politics, it used to be that there were great guiding lights, whether one liked them or not. There was the light of democracy that came from Ame-

rica, and also from France and even Britain. There was the light of Marxism that once flashed brightly. There was the light of fascism which, despite its cruelties, also once inspired large numbers of people. Now the light of fascism is gone. The light of Marxism has become very dim. The light of democracy is a little brighter, but its main attraction seems to be as a tool to make economies work better and bring with it a more tolerable life for people.

All in all, there are no bright lights coming from the political arena as a few decades ago. Light does come from religion and it is getting brighter, but its light does not yet seem strong enough to make it possible for people in this complex modern world to drive safely on the long highways of life. There are

too many

عجائب وغرائب

After so much reading of Arab history, I still do not have a sense why so suddenly a bright light shone on the world through the Prophet. People responded within a few years from the western lands of China to Spain. The civilisation of Western Europe revived because of Arab-Muslim impetus. I used to think that all that had to do with commerce. But that was because in my younger days, I had been influenced by Marxism. Now I think it had something to do with the light coming from the Arab-Muslim world.

Perhaps what people 1500 years ago understood was that they had to stop giving primacy to things and give primacy to a light that came from outside themselves.

## The Arab situation — too many questions but few answers

By Yezid Sayigh

THE ARAB World today appears to be at a turning point. Social, economic, and political developments threaten internal stability in most Arab countries. The threats are partly a result of government inability to solve intractable external political-military issues, and in turn cause those same governments to exert increased efforts into finding immediate solutions. Most prominent among the current problems are the decline in oil revenues, which has seriously affected the economies of oil and non-oil Arab countries alike, the social unrest centred among those groups that initially benefitted from economic prosperity, and political challenges in the form of sectarianism and fundamentalism.

The 18 years between 1967 and 1985, in many ways the most important and decisive period in modern Arab history, have witnessed fundamental changes not only in the strategic conditions of the Arab countries, but also in their basic perceptions of the world around them. The June 1967 war came as a stunning shock to prevalent conceptions of how social and political change was to be wrought both externally and internally, and led to two divergent attitudes towards the feasibility of military action against Israel. On one hand, the possibility of using the military option in the hope of achieving limited political objectives became more tempting, while on the other, the rise of the PLO as an independent force re-emphasised the dedication to armed struggle par excellence in order to liberate the whole of Palestine, as part of the

process which also gave a sense of identity and representation to the physically dispersed Palestinians. Ironically, it was the military success (in Arab and even non-Arab military terms) of the October 1973 war, fought for limited objectives, that did most to erase the traumatic effects of the 1967 defeat and thus to grant greater credibility, and acceptability to a politico-military strategy that aimed for less than the eradication of Israel.

The 1973 war initiated other processes of change in the political and military thinking of the main protagonists, however, some of which have had, and will continue to have, a deeper practical impact on the overall strategic outlook in the '70s and '80s. Although there is no attempt here to define or describe all the changes, four main processes need mention. The most obvious was the meteoric rise of Arab oil power. Although enough time has elapsed since then to expose the weaknesses as well as the strengths of oil used as a political and economic weapon, oil still represents the major source of Arab revenue. A second process, which is still in a state of great flux, is the dissolution and reordering of internal and external Arab coalitions and alliances, to a large extent in response to the transitional nature of world politics and the central American-Soviet strategic balance since the early '70s. A third process, which is more clearly defined by contrast, was the move within Palestinian politics towards a limited politico-military strategy that relies more on realist and diplomatic logic to further its aims. A final process has also

taken place within the strategic and military context, namely, the massive reorganisation, rearmament, and operational reorientation of the Israeli armed forces.

These processes are by no means complete, but are undergoing continuous consolidation and mutation as their further implications became clearer. The main thesis here, however, is that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 represented a turning point that coincided with the maturation of the four processes and this provokes a strong feeling that it is time to take stock of Arab-Israeli realities and to define, before even posing the fundamental questions about Arab options and capabilities and about Arab political and strategic thought.

Actual policies have implied for some time a reappraisal and redefinition of what used to be taken for granted, of certain untouchable articles of faith. What is needed is to voice the questions aloud in order to decide rationally what the Arabs want, what they are willing to pay for it, and whether they can afford to enter military, economic, and political confrontations over issues that they no longer consider of prime importance to them. The Arabs in general, and the Palestinians in particular, must face up to this dilemma and resolve it.

Today, an added element in the Arab-Israeli balance of power — one that promises to exert a radical effect as it materialises — should be taken into account too, namely nuclear capabilities. Several Middle Eastern countries already have access to nuclear power, but

only Israel is accredited with having the technological and infrastructural base for nuclear weapons manufacture. There is still some debate as to whether Israel has already produced a bomb, but not about its ability to do so (most serious authorities assume the existence of warheads as fact, however). In contrast, no Arab country is considered to have reached a stage where it has the option of manufacturing a nuclear device.

One indication of a possible shift of the nuclear issue from a low to a high-priority status in Middle East politics is the growing debate within Israel about the pros and cons of declaring its nuclear capability and adopting an overt nuclear posture. Given Israel's advantage in possessing weapons systems capable of delivering nuclear warheads (most of its aircraft types, and at least two surface-to-surface missile types), it can meet any future growth in Arab conventional military capabilities more cheaply by an overt nuclear deterrent than by another upward spiral in conventional capabilities. Arab attempts to put a similar line of reasoning into practice will face an active Israeli response as the repeated attacks over the years against the Egyptian and Iraqi nuclear programmes show.

Leaving aside the nuclear issue, Israel has embarked on a massive programme to modernise its armed forces still further, partly in order to offset expected improvements in the Arab armies, and partly to replace weapon systems that are coming to the end of their functional utility or physical lifespan. Thus, the ten-year per-

iod between 1985 and 1995 should see general rejuvenation of Israel's tank and aircraft inventories, with its M-48s, Centurions, and eventually its M-60s making way for the Merkava-2/3, and its Skyhawks, Kfir, and even its Phantoms (despite recent modernisation) being replaced by F-16s, Israeli designed Lavi, and possibly F-18s. Whether nuclear weapons are manufactured or not, Israel hopes to improve its ability to carry the battle more quickly and further into Arab territories.

Naturally, this simplified view of Israel's military might can only reflect a part of the overall Arab-Israeli balance of power. In the Arab countries (as in all countries), the vitality of the economies, the growth of the demographic base, the development of science and education, the patterns of labour migration, and the progress of industrial and technological infrastructures, all influence the balance of power by affecting the availability of material and human resources for military development and the policy-making processes. An assessment of the elements is obviously beyond the scope of one essay, but must be eventually attempted if there is to be a rational re-evaluation of where the Arab countries are going.

To express it another way, Israel's military machine will grow both vertically and horizontally (though at a slower rate) over the next decade, in definable ways; the nuclear element is also likely to impose itself on the scene, again in ways that can be predicted; Is-

rael's economy, although in a chronic state of crisis, is sufficiently independent of normal economic logic and is receiving sufficient external support, not to undermine the country's fundamental security/defence options. Faced with this prospect, what is the projected growth, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of Arab military, technological, nuclear, scientific, educational, demographic, and economic resources — in other words, all the parameters that enable a country or group of countries to build a credible, modern military capability?

This is not the most crucial question, however. To describe and predict material realities and tendencies is only relevant insofar as it helps to determine what is possible, or else what must be achieved in order to render the impossible possible. Compounding this is the fact that developments in the international political situation and in economic and energy issues, the changing nature of the modern battlefield, the longer time-scales involved in modern military, economic, and demographic development plans, and the rising stakes in a nuclearised Middle East — all lead to the conclusion that Arab planning must look to the mid-90s, whatever options it may have in the interim period. In all cases, however, the core question is: what do the Arabs want? Only once this question has been answered does it make sense to plan how to counter future military, nuclear, or economic developments in a manner that will also further Arab aims — Middle East International, London.

## Britain ready to give Ireland role in Ulster

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is preparing for a new Anglo-Irish summit amid signs she may have something to offer on Northern Ireland.

Reports in Dublin and London indicate she may be ready to offer a package to Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald that would amount to giving the southern republic a meaningful role in the north's future for the first time.

British governments have traditionally resisted any attempt by the republic to involve itself in the Protestant-dominated north which Britain set up after partitioning Ireland in 1920.

Thatcher bluntly restated the British position after her last meeting with Fitzgerald in November, 1984.

"I have made it quite clear that a unified Ireland was one solution that is out. A second solution was confederation of two states. That is out. A third solution was joint sovereignty. That is out," she said.

Fitzgerald called her remarks "gratuitously offensive" and Anglo-Irish relations, never easy, hit a new low.

But officials in both London and Dublin say that despite such an apparently total shut-out, the two countries have continued discussions with a view to drawing Ireland into the search for a long-term peace settlement in the north.

Dublin insists Britain alone will never achieve lasting peace in the north where violence between pro-British Protestants and minority Catholics has cost 2,500 lives in the last 16 years.

Ireland points to the failure of successive British attempts to bring the two communities together since it sent in troops to restore order in 1969.

Supporters of a formal Anglo-Irish pact over the north say this is one of few unexplored avenues in a complex situation where everything else has been tried.

Britain and Ireland have been shifting towards such formal accommodation since Thatcher came to power six years ago and instigated a vaguely defined Anglo-Irish council in 1980.

The London-Dublin dialogue has, however, had little practical impact on Northern Ireland and Fitzgerald's government now says the next summit must be a time for decisive action.

He has given notice he has no interest in a meeting with Thatcher unless something substantial emerges from it.

"This is the make-up-your-mind time," an Irish government official said.

Pressure for results has pushed back the date of the meeting which was originally scheduled for early this year, then tentatively rearranged for the summer and now expected to take place in October or November.

Dublin favours a joint Anglo-Irish council of ministers for the north.

London insists that, whatever its structure, such a body would have only a consultative role. But Dublin wants at least some executive responsibility.

It also seeks disbandment or drastic reform of the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), a volunteer part-time British army unit, and the abolition of non-jury trials — both regarded by the Catholic minority as instruments of Protestant domination.

Ireland also wants its own judges to preside over courts in the north and demands repeal of several laws deemed offensive to Catholics.

Dublin argues that only such measures will rebuild Catholic

confidence in a system from which 500,000 Catholics say they feel alienated.

Despite 13 years of direct British rule in the north, unemployment among Catholics is twice that among Protestants.

To the same period, electoral support for the extremist Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas, has soared from three to 13 per cent.

It is on the front line against the IRA, which is pledged to end British rule in the north by force, that Britain stands to gain most in forging closer ties with Ireland.

Official British sources say London is banking on increased security co-operation from Ireland.

A major agreement with Ireland could also pave the way for a U.S. aid package for the province which costs Britain more than two billion sterling (\$2.8 billion) a year in subsidies.

Britain's toughest task in any deal lies in assuaging the fears of the one million Protestants who have threatened in the past to take up arms to defend what they see as their historical right to remain under the British crown.

Protestant leaders view any contact between London and Dublin with extreme suspicion and have said they will react to the slightest hint of a sell out.

As speculation brightens over the prospects for the coming summit, some British commentators have sought to promote a theory that Thatcher, who was almost killed by the IRA last year, believes she has a mission to solve the Irish problem.

The theory is that after dealing with the Falklands, Gibraltar and Hong Kong and settling a crippling miners' strike at home, Thatcher now has time to turn her attention to Ireland.

## Norway's NATO policy comes under strain

By Simon Haydon  
Reuter

OSLO — Norway's delicate political balance between East and West is coming under a harsh spotlight in campaigning for general elections on September 9.

Until last year, the major political parties in Norway — which shares a border with the Soviet Union but belongs to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) — had an unofficial agreement to bury differences on international security.

But the compromise collapsed. Conservative Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said this week that NATO security would be weakened if the opposition Labour Party were to win this month's election.

The Labour Party manifesto has pledged to resist President Reagan's Space Defence Initiative (SDI) — "star wars" — and challenge NATO policy that it could be the first to use nuclear weapons in the face of a conventional attack by the Warsaw Pact.

Willoch's three-party coalition argues that the balance in Norway's relations with Moscow and Washington is about right at the moment, and that changes in domestic security policy would be dangerous.

Although Norway is small, with just four million people, its strategic importance has been growing. NATO diplomats in Oslo say Arctic waters off the country's northern coast are as significant to military planners now as the border dividing the two Germanies.

The three-party coalition prides itself on the results of four years of what Foreign Minister Sverre Stray calls "quiet diplomacy", but Norway's relationship with NATO has dominated the election campaign.

Somewhat ironically — in view of Willoch's charges — three senior diplomats of NATO nations told Reuters they would prefer a victory for the Labour Party, which now holds 66 seats in the 155-seat Storting (parliament).

They acknowledged the pro-NATO line taken since Prime Minister Kaare Willoch was elected in 1981, but said they feared a defeat for Labour this time could polarise Norwegian politics and make the party more radical and leftwing.

Labour leader Gro Harlem Brundtland, a strong NATO supporter, has struggled to contain the anti-alliance faction within her party, and the diplomats say Brundtland would probably be sacked if Labour loses.

"As far as we are concerned it's better the devil you know than the one you don't", commented one.

Willoch, supported by the junior coalition partners — the Christian People's Party and the Centre (agrarian) Party — has repeatedly attacked what he says are Labour statements that weaken NATO and threaten Western unity in arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Brundtland rejects the charges, acknowledging at the same time that a Labour government would be more critical of some alliance policies.

Norway has adopted an unusual profile in NATO, insisting that no nuclear weapons be deployed on its soil, barring foreign troops from being permanently stationed and maintaining a low-tension zone near its Arctic border with the Soviet Union.

Military analysts in Oslo say the Soviet northern fleet, based at Murmansk some 50 miles (80 km) east of the border, is of growing importance, as shown by massive naval manoeuvres held in the eastern Atlantic and Norwegian Sea

this summer.

NATO officials say the exercise, in which Soviet warships and submarines imitated alliance plans to send reinforcements to Norway in times of crisis, was aimed solely at testing Moscow's ability to take control of the ocean and disrupt supply lines.

The debate on security has overshadowed what senior members of both parties regard as an equally serious issue: Norway's relationship with the European Community.

The Norwegian electorate rejected membership of the community in a 1972 referendum, but both parties advocate closer ties with the bloc to avoid political and economic isolation.

Community officials have said that Norway, with its oil-based economic riches, would be a welcome member, but neither party has risked advocating a new application.

Stray said in a speech this year that the entry of Spain and Portugal to the 10-nation community posed serious dangers to Norway.

Both major parties are supporters of membership, but Stray said any new application would depend on virtually unanimous support from the electorate, a support that opinion polls show does not exist.

Negotiations being held at the moment on the sale of gas from the huge North Sea Troll field to other European countries could further cement relations, with Norway supplying much of Western Europe's gas well into the next century.

Willoch has introduced the security aspect of the gas sales talks, calling for European solidarity against offers of cheaper Soviet gas which he said could make Europeans dangerously dependent on an ideological rival.



# Gypsy wanderers of the past, where are they now?

By Joy Aschenbach  
National Geographic News Service

GRANADA, Spain — Speak of gypsies, and most people still picture caravans around campfires and fiery, dark-skinned wanderers wearing earrings and bangles, playing tambourines and guitars, telling fortunes, and sleeping under the stars.

Gypsies are either romanticized or branded as thieving vagabonds. Author Jan Yoo calls them that "race of strangers who have lived among us for centuries and remained apart." Many people today wonder if they have vanished from the earth.

Outside Granada's Hotel Alhambra Palace, a woman wrapped in a shawl with her infant takes a single red carnation from a bunch of flowers and begs the American, "senora, por favor...for the baby." She's gypsy. A man wants to shine someone's shoes. He's gypsy.

## Flamenco in caves

At night in the whitewashed caves of the Sacromonte, gypsy girls in flounced skirts take turns dancing the Flamenco for hordes of tourists. The caves, hollowed out of the hill, once sheltered hundreds of outcast gypsies. The shiny copper pots and pans that cover the ceiling and walls are reminders of the days when many gypsies made their living as coppersmiths and tinkers.

At various intersections across southern Spain, when traffic lights turn red, gypsy women with rags rush up to cars to clean the windows. Boys beg for pesetas. The Spanish Gitanos, promoted as tourist attractions even while scorned for their squalor, are easily encountered by travelers in southern Spain. It is estimated that there are more gypsies in Spain than in any other Western European country between a quarter and a half million.

"Most Americans tend to think all gypsies are floating around in Spain dancing the Flamenco," comments an American gypsy.

Around the world, gypsies may not be as visible as they once were. Nomadism is outlawed in most places, and most gypsies have settled down. In England, for example, gypsies are not allowed to stop anywhere except at official caravan sites, usually located in

the worst parts of town, near city garbage dumps or in condemned neighborhoods.

Gypsies everywhere still usually live on the outskirts of society, and generally are illiterate and poor. But they have held fiercely to their gypsy ways, are beginning to fight for their rights, and are actually increasing in numbers, experts agree.

Exactly how many gypsies there are in the world today no one knows for sure. Estimates range from 7 million to 11 million, says Ian F. Hancock, U.S. delegate to the United Nations for the World Romani Union, which represents gypsy organizations in 27 countries. Hancock was born in England of a Hungarian gypsy family and is now a professor of linguistics and English at the University of Texas.

## Centered in Europe

Gypsy populations are still centered in Europe, with the largest concentrations in Eastern Europe, particularly in Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union. In Yugoslavia, where gypsies are striving for national minority status, there are whole towns of them. In Hungary, their numbers are increasing rapidly.

Within Europe, gypsies are roughly divided into the Gitanos of Spain, the Manouches of France, the Sinti of Germany and Italy, the Romnichals of Great Britain, the Rom in eastern and southern Europe, and the Boyash in Romania. The Rom are further split into "nations," grouped by traditional occupation or place of origin. The Kalerasha, for example, were originally coppersmiths.

Sizeable groups of gypsies are also found in the Middle East and Northern Africa, in countries along the original gypsy migration routes to Europe, especially in Iran and Turkey. The only other region of the world with significant numbers of gypsies today is the Americas, notably the United States, Canada, and Brazil.

Even in the United States there are no exact statistics on gypsies. Estimates range from 50,000 to 500,000, even up to a million, most living along the east and west coasts, in the biggest cities: New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Only 6,322 persons listed "Rom"

(the name many gypsies prefer) as their ancestry on 1980 U.S. census forms, but that number is generally acknowledged to be far too low. A Hungarian gypsy, for example, may report as simply Hungarian.

Or may not report at all. Gypsies everywhere are fearful of filling out official forms. There also is the problem of identifying who is gypsy. Gypsies don't even agree among themselves. Some groups don't consider others "real gypsies." And the gypsies who have remained nomadic don't count the sedentary groups as real.

## Origins remain clouded

Where did all the gypsies come from? Out of the east, from India, most scholars agree today. It had been believed, even among many gypsies themselves, that their origins were in Egypt, hence their gypsy name, which was derived from the earlier English designation, Gypcian, shortened from Egyptian.

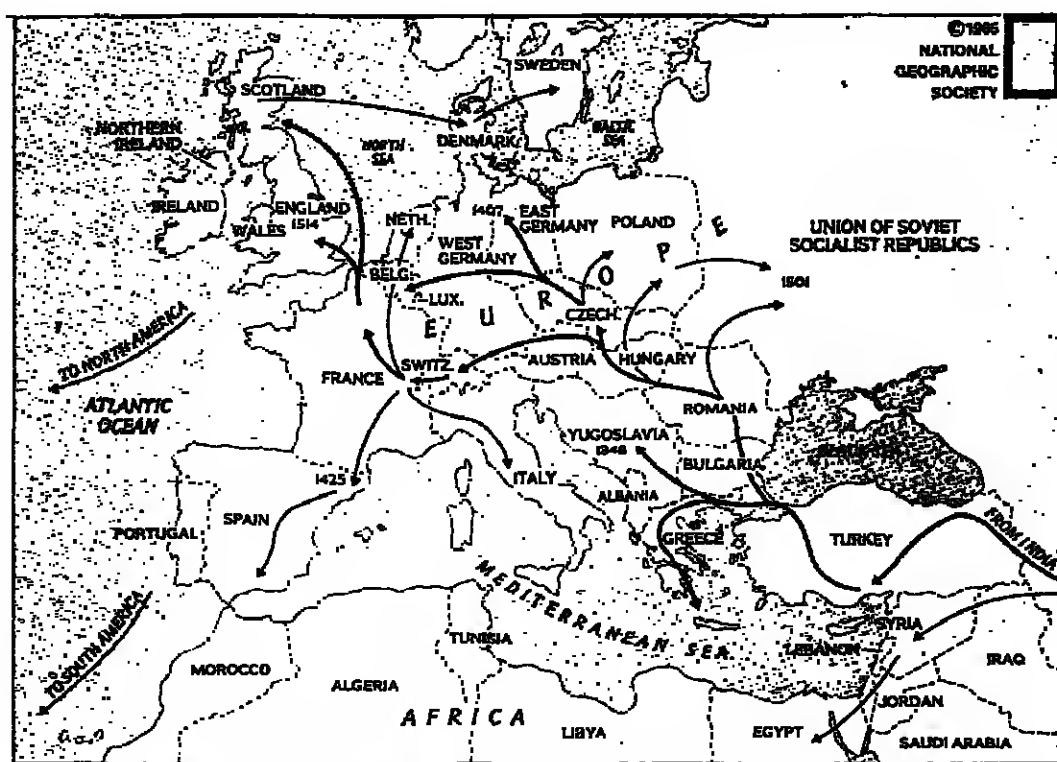
"It's still somewhat of a mystery," Hancock observes. "There's no real recollection within the gypsy community, nothing handed down even orally." Scholars have traced their roots to India chiefly through their Romani language, which is akin to the classical old Indic literary language, Sanskrit.

Ancient inscriptions place gypsies in central India about 280 B.C. "That's about as far back as we can go with any certainty," Hancock says. The gypsies' predominantly dark skin and hair and their tradition of "marime," or taboos, also point to an Indian ancestry.

Their long westward wanderings did not begin until about 1,000 years later, from northwestern India. Why the gypsies left India is still uncertain.

Because of language variations, most scholars conclude there was not one mass exodus, but perhaps as many as three separate migrations, moving in different directions, from about A.D. 800 to 1000. The record of early gypsy wanderings is confused, but some of the first groups did settle in Persia and Syria, and later in Anatolia, or Asia Minor.

The conquering Ottoman Turks swept the gypsies into the Balkan Peninsula early in the 14th cen-



Starting from India 1,000 years ago, long series of migrations took the gypsies through Persia, Europe and on to the new world (National Geographic Society)

tury. Some groups were enslaved, but others journeyed farther across Western Europe, arriving in Germany by 1407. In Russia and the British Isles about 100 years later. Gypsies who reached Spain in the mid-15th century may have crossed from North Africa, and may have been one group that did pass through Egypt.

In Europe, gypsies were eventually treated as outcasts, hounded and persecuted for centuries, banished from some countries, even put to death by hanging.

## Thrown out of England

During Henry VIII's reign in England, a royal act banned those "outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians" from being allowed into the country and ordered those already there to leave because they had committed many "heinous felonies."

Most gypsies who moved farther west across the Atlantic came to the United States with the waves of European immigrants between 1850 and 1918. They were mainly from eastern and southern Europe and England.

Although the treatment of gypsies became less cruel in the 19th century, gypsies suffered their worst persecution in the 20th century at the hands of the Nazis, who killed an estimated quarter to a half million.

How have gypsies survived? They adapt. They have a remarkable ability to respond to the changing world, but not become part of it.

Gypsies everywhere "stand on the fringes and look at the gaje world (non-gypsy world), and do the jobs that the gaje don't want to do. They fill the niches," observes anthropologist Bertha B. Rutana, who has traveled to Gra-

nada every summer for 25 years to do research on gypsies.

"They have an incredible resiliency," she says. In Granada, gypsies who were coppersmiths may now be collecting and peddling scrap metal. Others sell their handicrafts in street markets, dance the Flamenco, or drive taxis.

"Generally, gypsies will buy and sell anything. The only thing that may change is what," says anthropologist Matt T. Salo, former president of the North American Chapter of the gypsy Lore Society.

Over the centuries, gypsies have borrowed words for their Romani language from the languages of the countries in which they live, and often they have adopted the religion dominant in those countries. However, they still draw a strict line between what is gypsy and what isn't. There are taboos. Certain things, going to school with non-gypsies and modern medical practice, for example, are considered marime or polluted.

Among the Rom, a tribunal known as a Kirs rules on violations of the codes and on any changes from tradition.

## Afraid of schools

Gypsies traditionally do not have a formal education. In the past they did not stay in one place long enough for their children to attend school. Today they still fear that their children will lose their gypsy ways in the gaje environment. At best, most gypsy children get no more than a sixth-grade education.

"The majority of gypsies remain opposed to the currently available types of schooling," says Hancock.

In Spain, Madrid's influential, left-of-center newspaper El Pais

reported last year that 68 per cent of Spanish gypsies were illiterate. 80 per cent were out of work, and that only about half of the school-age gypsies attended school. Rioting and violence erupted in the Madrid and Barcelona areas last year during community protests against low-cost housing projects being built for gypsies.

The issue of education for gypsies and the risk that it will lead to assimilation into the mainstream of society is sensitive, debated by gypsies and scholars. Hancock believes that the lack of education has kept gypsies from successfully fighting demeaning stereotypes and gaining certain rights. "There is almost a universal ignoring or non-acknowledgement of our situation," he says.

Only in the last 20 years or so has there been any significant gypsy-rights movement, first in Europe and recently in the United States. In 1979 the World Romani Union won consultative status at the United Nations, where gypsies are called by the preferred Rom. The Romani Union will hold its Fourth World Congress in Paris in September 1985.

In the United States, the Romani Union's major rallying cause is to get at least five gypsies on the 65-member U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, created in 1979 to oversee planning for a memorial in Washington, D.C., to the victims of the Nazi annihilations. So far there are no gypsy members.

It has been predicted that 20,30, or 40 years from now gypsies will need an education to make a living. An adviser to the Romani Union warns: "It's been a characteristic of gypsies through the centuries that they can make the best out of things, but that may not be enough anymore."

# Desert monastery's tranquility endures tourist invasion

By Kate Dourian  
Reuters

WADI NATRUN, Egypt — Etched in an endless sea of sand, this desert valley has for 16 centuries been the home of Coptic Christian recluses whose solitude has now been invaded by tour buses and gawking sightseers.

But the visitors have done little to disturb the oasis of tranquility created by generations of monks within the walls of their austere monasteries at Wadi Natrun, about 100 km. (60 miles) northwest of Cairo.

"Ten years ago, you could not get here unless you owned a camel or a jeep," said Father Gabriel, a former doctor who sought monasticism as a cure for his disenchantment with the outside world.

"When I go to Cairo nowadays I am ill from the noise," he said with a grimace as he led his guests into the Monastery of Baramus along paths shaded by vine trellises to deflect the punishing desert sun. The word "Baramus" is derived from the Coptic for "belonging to the Romans." The Romans were Maximus and Domitius, the founders of the monastery who are believed to have been the sons of the Emperor Valentinian.

Sometime in the fourth century, the two brothers came to Wadi Natrun, known in ancient times as Scitis, seeking the celebrated desert monk Macarius, a disciple of St. Antony.

The area in which Macarius established his first monastic cell in Scitis attracted a large number of young recluses who later built the first church at Baramus.

As their numbers grew, the recluses formed congregations, leaving their solitary cells and erecting churches around which grew Wadi Natrun's four monasteries of St. Macarius, St. John the Little, Baramus and Bishoy.

Undeterred by the harshness of desert life, Maximus and Domitius

remained in Scitis for the rest of their lives. It is said they died within three days of each other and fellow hermits built a church over the cell where they lived.

Two bell towers at Baramus, one slightly higher than the other, stand today as monuments to the two brothers, who as Father Luke explained were not the same height — hence the asymmetry of the towers.

Other symbols abound at Baramus. There is the ostrich egg hanging from the ceiling of the church of St. George, a Coptic symbol of resurrection and God's omnipresence.

In the old days the monks guarded their solitude jealously, living mostly in cells dug into small hills around the desert vale. Some cells exist to this day and are used by monks seeking solitude in meditation.

To reach Baramus one drives past dried up salt lakes said to be linked to the Nile by subterranean rivers. In the distance are sand dunes housing the monastic caves. Father Gabriel told of a 20th-century Ethiopian ascetic who for years lived in a cell near Baramus and who the monks believed had a special gift for travelling in the desert.

"It was as though he had a magic carpet," he said.

With the first raids by hedonistic Arabs in the half of the fifth century, many of the monks left their cells to seek refuge in the church.

Subsequent raids and the plundering of the monasteries by the Berbers well into the ninth century spared few of the original structures of the churches.

To protect themselves from the Berbers the monks built fortresses, connected to the churches by drawbridges, into which they would retreat during a raid. The monastery doors would be barred and visitors hoisted up in a basket over the defensive stone walls.

There is still a feeling of timelessness inside Baramus. The silence is almost palpable and the atmosphere mediaeval despite minor incursions of modern appliances such as the electric fan.

While devoting themselves to an ascetic existence, the monks have also divorced themselves from politics in a predominantly Muslim country, despite occasional rifts between the Coptic church and the government in past years.

Coptic Pope Shenouda III was banished to Wadi Natrun in 1981 by the late president Anwar Sadat, who accused him of fomenting sectarian unrest. He returned to his See in January.

The influence of early Muslim architecture is evident in the domed roof of the church of Al Adra, where some of the columns are believed to have survived the Berber raids.

A maze of arches in the darkened church leads finally into a refectory where a solid stone table stands and where monks dined in ancient times as the Abbot read from the "Book of the Garden". The reading during meals was to discourage communication between the monks.

An inscription by an early hermit hanging in the waiting room into which visitors are ushered reads: "I have often repented of having spoken, but never of having been silent."



Caves carved out of the slopes of Sacromonte, one of the hills that dominate Granada, Spain, were Spanish gypsies settled in southern Spain. The place has

become a tourist attraction and gypsies still dance the flamenco in the whitewashed caves.

Randa Habibi

## Tourists and pirates

THE OTHER day I received a call from friends who talked about their 'Eid Al Adha holidays. No, they did not go to any Greek island; they decided to spend their holiday right here in Jordan.

Their problems had nothing to do with hotel booking or accommodation, like the problems that faced Jordanians in Rhodes for example. They had different ones.

Those friends were denied a 50 per cent discount for Jordanian domestic tourists, in accordance with regulations set in the near past, perhaps because of the holiday rush into Aqaba and Petra.

A couple and their two children had to pay the outrageous amount of JD 700 for just four days in Aqaba, still, this was not the only complaint by our friends.

Aqaba, they told me, is becoming dirty and is getting crowded. People come from small towns in neighbouring Saudi Arabia, just to have "few drinks" and more often a glare at the swimmers. In such conditions fights are common.

As for Petra, the beautiful red rose city, other friends had no better luck with prices or food.

I remember spending a wonderful time in Petra just a few months ago, and the food was good. But my friends tell me that they themselves, together with other people, were stricken with food poisoning; they had also a lot to tell about the service.

What a pity. With only one hotel in Petra, we certainly do not expect to hear of such things.

Maybe it is time for the Ministry of Tourism to check periodically on those "stars", it rates tourist hotels with and judge if they still deserve them.

Feast or no feast, the 50 per cent discount for Jordanians should be granted at all times and good services should be maintained.

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The Arab Potash Company Ltd., (APC) of Amman, Jordan, plan certain modifications to its potash refinery located near Safi on the Dead Sea approximately 180 km south of Amman and 200 km north of Aqaba port. Amman and Aqaba are linked to the refinery site by paved highway. These modifications, estimated to cost in excess of five (5) million U.S. dollars, include the addition of thickeners, pumps, agitated field erected tanks, electrical gear and instruments to handle brine and slurry streams. The selected contractor will provide the final design, equipment and materials, the onsite construction and testing of installed facilities.

The contract will be subject to Jordanian rules and regulations.

The Arab Potash Company invites companies capable of undertaking the full spectrum of design, supply and construction, and interested in receiving pre-qualification documents, to send general experience and financial status for the last three (3) years in English to each of the following address:

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Merion Road  
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Mr. Ali Ensour  
Managing Director  
The Arab Potash Company Ltd.  
P.O. Box 1470  
Amman, Jordan

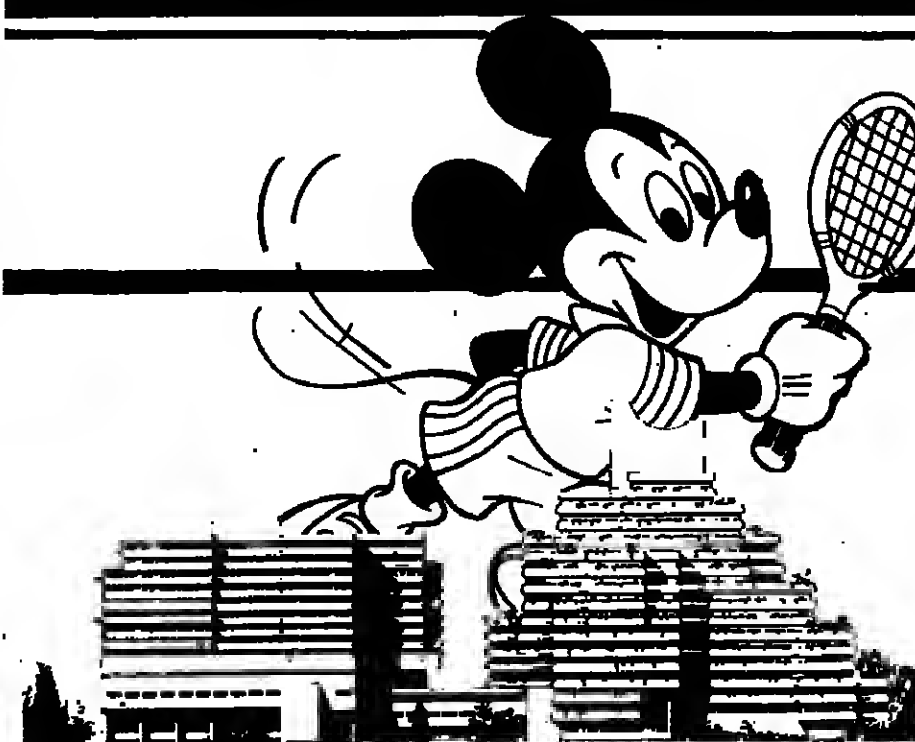
The Arab Potash Company reserves the right to investigate all prospective companies, and reject any application without assignment any reason therefore.

To receive pre-qualification documents, applications must be received by APC and Jacobs not later than 15th of September, 1985.

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## Soviet high jumper breaks world record at the finale of Kobe student games

KOBE, Japan (R) — Igor Paklin of the Soviet Union provided the World Student Games with a rousing finale by setting the first world record of the event in the last hour of competition Wednesday.

After an 11-day programme packed with high-class performances but bereft of world bests, Paklin secured the high jump gold medal, then set his sights on breaking the 2.40-metre record set by his compatriot Rudolf Povarnitsyn in Donetsk on August 11.

Despite enthusiastic encouragement from the 20,000 crowd, the 22-year-old science student twice failed to clear 2.41

metres. But a five-minute pause while he waited for a relay race to finish gave the lanky Russian the breathing space he needed and he cleared the bar on his third and final attempt with several centimetres to spare.

With the crowd urging him on to greater heights, he then attempted 2.43 but failed three times.

Juan Centelles of Cuba won the silver medal with a jump of 2.31 —

equalling Paklin's two-year-old games record — and West German Gerd Nagel took the bronze with 2.26.

Paklin later told reporters: "After I broke the record I was sure I could go higher. But officials urged me to hurry up and I had no time to find the strength."

The men's 800 metres final also produced a thriller, with Poland's Ryszard Ostrowski coming through from a seemingly impossible position to take the gold medal in one minute 44.38 seconds.

Soviet runners Victor Kalinkin and Anatoly Millin took up the pace and coming out of the final bend looked set for a one-two finish, with American John Marshall the only threat.

But Ostrowski, coming up from sixth place, picked off the leaders down the straight and flung himself over the line to take the gold medal by a hair's breadth from second-placed Kalinkin.

Marshall took the bronze. In the men's 5,000 metres, Italian Stefano Mei ran a brilliant tactical race to take the gold medal in 13 minutes 56.48 seconds.

The Italian put in a blistering final 400 metres to overhaul Can-

adians Carey Nelson and Robert Lonergan who won silver and bronze respectively.

In Kobe the Soviet Union were again the overall winners with 44 golds to the Americans' 22. But in Edmonton, the Russians had 59 compared to the U.S. tally of 12.

The most sensational improvement in Kobe was shown by the Cubans, who took just two golds in Edmonton but ended in third place in the medal table this year with nine golds.

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## Sri Lankans gallant test victory bid falls

COLOMBO (R) — A gallant bid by Sri Lanka for their maiden test victory failed Wednesday when they were held to a draw by India on a rain-shortened fifth day of the first cricket test.

Sri Lanka, needing 123 to win off 11 mandatory overs, had reached 61 for four when bad light stopped play in the eighth over.

After Sri Lanka had dismissed India for 251 in their second innings, the home side began their victory charge amid a constant hubbub of excitement from the local fans.

Nineteen-year-old Aravinda de Silva hooked the first ball from Indian skipper Kapil Dev clean out of the ground and captain Duleep Mendis crashed the first two balls he received to the extra-

cover boundary. But after scoring 38 in four overs the home side lost their momentum as three wickets fell in just eight balls.

Arjuna Ranatunga kept Sri Lanka hopes alive with some swift running between the wickets but when he was run out for 15 Ranjan Madugalle and Amal Silva gave up the run chase.

Earlier rain robbed the game of two hours' playing time and the match appeared to be heading for a draw when pace bowler Ramesh Ramesh suddenly took three wickets in 15 balls.

India had resumed at 153 for four and with Dilip Vengsarkar and Ravi Shastri both looking untouchable they appeared to be coasting to safety.

## Kasparov wins 1st game in world chess rematch

MOSCOW (R) — World chess title contender Garry Kasparov comprehensively outplayed reigning champion Anatoly Karpov in the opening game of their rematch and Karpov conceded he had lost Wednesday.

Experts said Kasparov played quickly and confidently Tuesday night, bringing new sharpness to the match controversially abandoned after it ran to gruelling length without result last February.

Karpov, 34, resigned by telephoning chief arbiter Vladimir Mikhienko rather than resume a hopeless endgame position on-stage.

He got into early difficulties with the black pieces on Tuesday.

after a surprise choice of opening variation by Kasparov.

The 22-year-old challenger steadily increased the pressure, and forced Karpov to surrender a pawn to avoid immediate defeat. Unlike so many games in their previous match, this time Kasparov remained vigilant and converted the material edge into the coveted full point.

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ACROSS  
1 Impress deeply  
9 Youth org.  
10 Judo  
13 Judo  
14 Abound  
15 Portent  
16 Roman entrance  
17 Jail  
18 Part of n.b.  
19 Routine  
21 Hand  
22 Br. composer  
23 Reddish-brown  
24 Nibble at  
25 Glass; comb.  
26 torn  
27 Figure  
28 Arabian gull  
34 Wrath  
38 Hurled in  
40 S.A. money  
42 Kelsner  
43 Israeli money  
45 Discharge  
46 Paper measures  
48 Christie  
50 Declaration  
52 Russ. city  
53 Card game  
54 UNW e.g.  
55 Whistle  
56 Muslim's land  
57 Lagoon  
58 Bu morose  
59 Nick's wife  
60 Meta and Assoc.  
61 Truheart  
62 Letter  
63 Tiling  
64 Sauril fish  
65 Good-bye  
66 Hillside  
67 shelter  
68 Armor  
69 Sandy basin  
70 Have faith  
71 Convey or  
72 O'Casey  
73 Surrounded by  
74 Worth  
75 Maker of circulators etc.  
76 Mideast VIP  
77 Ms Adoree  
78 Flathead line  
79 Lake  
80 Muslim's land  
81 Algerian port  
82 Scot. hill  
83 Semite  
84 System of reserves, conduits etc.  
85 Peruvian  
86 Campus bldg.  
87 Unbrella  
88 In Eng.  
89 Satan's work  
90 Memory  
91 Betadine  
92 Lewis' Gantry  
93 Map lines  
94 The same  
95 Smith graduate  
96 Pull — one  
97 Worth

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GROWER CANTONER  
ORION STAB  
BANNIER TINEARS  
EOTIE DONALDOUCK  
TEST ENATE TRAY  
ANTIS HIGIES GAIFS

52 Unwritten tests  
54 Columnist Barrett  
57 Biblical prophet  
58 2rad  
59 Fire comb. form  
60 Kanta's forte  
61 Political cartoonist

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2- A. El Kareem Matar	B. Jhad	Owner		52.5
3- Fawzi El Fathi	Sokout	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
4- Jamal Iyash El Zabin	Shamash	Owner	Rashed	52.5
5- Mohammad Khalid El Faiez	J. El Kestel	Owner	Dallalah	52.5
6- Shabwy El Jamny	M. Usamah	Owner	A. Jabir	51
7- Aly Awad	N. El Aswad	Owner	Ahmad	48
8- Shihadi Alwah	Haman	Owner	Nezak	48
9- Nael A. El Kareem	Saad Khalid	Owner	Sulman	46.5
10- A. El Latif Salamh	M. Hana	Owner		

### FOURTH RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Hamzah Barjes El Hadeed	Ward	Owner	Sulman	54
2- Nael M. El Bakheet	Muna	Owner	Thameen	52.5
3- Yousef Mohammad Shiah	Halawah	Owner		52.5
4- Mohammad Oday El Hashim	Yasir	Owner	51	
5- Tabb El Nahar	Chuzalsh	Owner	Salim	49.5
6- Samy Yacoub Madros	Saad	Owner	Adnan	48
7- Mahmoud Mousallah	Nimir	Owner	Fawaz	48
8- A. El Latif El Hadeed	El Samry	Owner	Yousef	48
9- A. El Sattar Matar	Said Saad	Owner	A. Jabir	48
10- Hamad Abdullah El Jamny	D. Dafy	Owner	Mwalak	46.5
11- Saad Ghalib El Faiez	El Dahouk	Owner		46.5
12- Nimir El Hmoud	El Hasna	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5

### SECOND RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Haidi Nares El Faiez	Wahab	Owner	Salah	54
2- Saleh Hassan El Rashed	M. Shihan	Owner		54
3- Oudh El Kaisy	Latifah	Owner	Mowafak	52.5
4- Mohammad A. El Hady	M. Mufeed	Owner	Mostafa	52.5
5- Salih Asaad El Falahe	Iyman	Owner	Yousef	52.5
6- Fhaid Mlak	A. El Rahman	Owner		52.5
7- Asy M. El Bakheet	Mikhlady	Owner	Sulman	51
8- Mohammad Khalid El Faiez	Jawahir	Owner	A. Jabir	48
9- Ahmad Salim El Farash	Nadir	Owner	Rashed	48
10- Dawood El Bakheet	El Jazib	Owner	Ibrahim	48
11- Nael M. El Bakheet	Mabrouk	Owner		48
12- Mohammad Badr El Bakheet	J. El Luban	Owner		48

### FIFTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Jalab	Ibrahim	Fawaz	57
2- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	El Hmady	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	55
3- Nimir El Hmoud	Ghanim	Owner	Dallalah	53
4- Ghalib Haddadin	Rable	Owner	Rida	53
5- Badir Haman El Bokheet	H. El Midan	Owner	Ahmad	53
6- Samy Yacoub Madros	Sharar	Owner	Adnan	53
7- Khalil Haddadin	Nasir	Owner	Rida	51.5
8- Mahal El Faiez	Batta	Owner	Hakem	50
9- Izzat Kandour	Hallimh	Owner		48.5

### THIRD RACE 4.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad A. El Hady	Nassar	Owner	Fawaz	53
2- Mohammad A. El Hady	F. Naour	Owner	Mostaf	51.5
3- Mohammad Salim	M. Samy	Owner	A. Jabir	51.5
4- Nabeel Ibrahim Shahan	S. Nabeel	Owner	Mahmoud	51.5
5- Jamal Mohammad El Zabin	El Hamdani	Owner	Ibrahim	51.5
6- Mohammad Khalid El Faiez	Sokud	Owner	Sulman	51.5
7- Dawood El Bakheet	Moghrish	Owner		48.5
8- Dr. A. El Hadeez A. Wandy	Z. Mezen	Owner	Rashed	47
9- Hamad Abdullah El Jamny	Kood Dafy	Owner		45.5
10- Abdullah El Ayash	Fadia	Owner	Yousef	45.5

### SIXTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Nimir El Hmoud	Tarrad	Owner		56
2- Nimir El Hmoud	Anael	Owner		47
3- Mahal El Faiez	Luhak	Owner	Salah	47
4- Mahal El Faiez	Ion El Rooh	Owner	Augustin	47
5- Mahal El Faiez	El Lahik	Owner	Rashed	45.5
6- Izzat Kandour	Koben	Owner	Hakem	47
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مركز الفنون







# Sikh gunmen kill 6 on eve of Punjab polls

Victims include congress parliamentarian

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh extremists shot dead six people including a prominent supporter of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the eve of campaigning for elections in Punjab state.

Police said the attacks in New Delhi and in Punjab wounded 15 people.

The capital's police commissioner, Ved Marwah, imposed a ban for the next seven days on gatherings of more than five people in New Delhi to head off revenge and tightened security at airports and railway and bus stations.

Using submachineguns and pistols, the extremists launched their offensive to disrupt the Sept. 25 polls with eight attacks which killed four people and wounded nine in Punjab state between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. Tuesday night.

They struck in the Indian capital 12 hours later gunning down Arjun Dass, a New Delhi council member of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. Mr. Dass was linked by civil rights groups to anti-Sikh protests which killed more than 2,500 people after Indira

Gandhi's assassination last November.

Mr. Dass's bodyguard was also killed and six people including a younger brother wounded in the hail of bullets which raked the politician's office in a south Delhi market.

Mr. Dass, 46, was killed five weeks after extremists shot dead Congress (I) Parliamentarian Lalit Maken. Both men were on an extremist "hit list" for their part in the anti-Sikh protests.

Deputy Police Commissioner Purnima Kamath said three extremists — including one wearing a turban identifying him as a Sikh — arrived on a scooter outside Dass's office at 9 a.m. this morning.

Two of the men sprayed the office with more than 30 bullets and then the three escaped on the scooter into rush-hour traffic. Mr. Dass was hit by at least five bullets.

Mr. Gandhi rushed from his office to the hospital where Mr. Dass was taken to console the politician's family.

Several thousand people also gathered at the hospital to pay their respects to Mr. Dass whom PTI described as a "close associate" of the Gandhi family.

Extremist violence has flared since Mr. Gandhi and the main Sikh political party the Akali Dal signed an agreement to end bloodshed in Punjab where militants want greater Sikh autonomy.

Two weeks ago Akali Dal leader Harmandir Singh Longowal, who signed the pact with Mr. Gandhi, was murdered within days of the announcement of state elections to end direct rule of Punjab from New Delhi. Official campaigning began Thursday.

Mr. Dass, 46, one of a new breed of young Congress (I) politicians given an increasing role in the party by Mr. Gandhi, was a close friend of the prime minister's younger brother Sanjay who died in a 1980 plane crash.

## Bonn team to discuss SDI in Washington

BONN (R) — A West German government-led delegation left for Washington Wednesday for talks on research into President Reagan's space-based anti-missile defence that will determine whether Bonn participates in the programme.

Officials said the prospects for a government-to-government agreement on cooperation in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) would hinge on U.S. responses to key West German demands for fair access to the new technologies it is likely to yield.

The 30-man team, led by chancellor Helmut Kohl's foreign and security policy adviser Horst Teltschik, will spend 10 days sounding out U.S. attitudes but some officials said it seemed unlikely that they would receive satisfactory answers.

"The chances of persuading the Americans to give way on an exchange of technology are almost nil," one official said privately. "The Americans have never yet reached agreement with any West European ally allowing access to high-technology military secrets," the official said.

The government has said it will decide as soon as possible after the delegation returns whether to join the 26-billion-dollar research project but has made clear that any accord must meet its conditions.

"It is very important for us that any agreement rules out a technological one-way street and that we are assured of an exchange of the research findings," government spokesman Friedhelm Ost told a news conference this week.

"Our main objective is a two-way street. That's what we have always wanted and that's what we still want," he said.

The Teltschik delegation will include officials from the defence, foreign and research ministries as well as scientists and representatives of private industries eager to bid for a share in lucrative SDI research contracts.

## Peking approves Pol Pot removal

PEKING (R) — China Wednesday indicated it approved of the removal of Pol Pot from his post as head of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla forces in Kampuchea, saying his departure would be of help in the struggle against the Vietnamese troops there.

Asked by reporters about the departure of Pol Pot, accused of ordering the deaths of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen in the mid-1970s, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said:

"It appears that such a change will be conducive to unity among the Kampuchean people and enhance their struggle against Vietnamese aggression and to save the country."

He did not elaborate. Western analysts said the leadership change could even have been suggested by the Chinese, who are the main backers of the Khmer Rouge, to help improve the guerrillas' international image.

Pol Pot's official retirement has been greeted by members of the non-Communist Association of South East Asian Nations and by the United States as a positive step which could help in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Kampuchean resistance coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Wednesday that Pol Pot might still be the real head of the Khmer Rouge despite his resignation as military commander.

Speaking with reporters on his arrival in Paris from Peking, Sihanouk said: "It seems as if the Khmer Rouge has realised that Pol Pot is badly accepted by international opinion and is not representative."

"Despite his departure, how-

ever, it remains to be seen whether he will stay on as the real head of the Khmer Rouge," Sihanouk added.

Sihanouk is president of a shaky three-party coalition, which includes the Khmer Rouge, who are fighting to drive out Vietnamese troops who invaded Kampuchea in 1979.

The Khmer Rouge said on Monday that Defence Minister Son Sen would succeed Pol Pot, who is widely blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people when he was Kampuchean prime minister between 1975 and 1979.

Sihanouk, who has a house in France and makes frequent visits, said he would meet French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas before visiting New York for the United Nations General Assembly meeting later this month.

The U.S. State Department welcomed as "a positive development" Tuesday reports that Pol Pot had decided to retire.

Spokesman Charles Redman said that if true, Pol Pot's departure could clear a major obstacle to an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the troubled South East Asian country.

"Pol Pot can, obviously, have no future in Kampuchea," he said.

"The United States regards as a positive development anything which moves toward the return to the Kampuchean people control over their own destiny," Mr. Redman said.

The Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government Wednesday dismissed the retirement of Pol Pot as a trick.

## Landmines kill 4 Sri Lankan soldiers

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Four soldiers were killed Wednesday in two land mine explosions in areas where Tamil guerrillas are fighting to establish a separate homeland, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, who under government policy could not be identified, said one man was killed in Kinniya in the eastern district of Trincomalee. Three others died in a similar ambush near Welikada in north central Polonnaruwa district.

A curfew was imposed in Trincomalee, Information Minister Anandadasa de Alwis said. In a separate development, two rebel bands of about 50 attacked a community of Sinhalese, the Bud-

dhist ethnic group which is the majority in Sri Lanka, on Wednesday in the eastern harbour town of Trincomalee.

The attack was repelled by soldiers, according to local reports which said six rebels were killed. The assault was the fifth on the settlement since July 23.

The latest violence came one day after the government announced that two former Tamil members of Sri Lanka's parliament were kidnapped from their homes and murdered by Tamil secessionists in the northern city of Jaffna.

The killings were "believed to be the work of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam," an official government statement said. The

Tigers are the most powerful guerrilla group fighting for an independent Tamil homeland.

The government on Wednesday said there was no confirmation of Indian reports that the body of a third former Tamil parliamentarian had been found in Jaffna.

Reports from Jaffna, the capital of the predominantly Tamil northern province, said the town was deserted, with all shops, offices and schools closed in response to a work stoppage call.

The guerrillas called the strike to pressure the government to release more than 150 people who have been detained under provisions of the prevention of terrorism act.

## U.K. to test defences against commando threats

LONDON (R) — Britain begins its biggest military exercise in four decades this week to test its home defences against what it believes would be the threat of a Soviet commando incursion in the event of war.

In the exercise, codenamed "brave defender", 65,000 troops, including 1,000 U.S. soldiers serving here, will guard key installations expected to be wartime targets of specially-trained Soviet commandos, known as "Spetsnaz".

Under terms of the Helsinki accords on European security, representatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations were invited to observe the eight-day manoeuvres which begin on Friday but they turned down the invitation.

Defence officials believe Britain could be vulnerable to Soviet commandos if war broke out in Europe. Most British and U.S. troops here would immediately be ferried to the European continent to reinforce NATO frontline forces.

"Spetsnaz can be infiltrated into the country by a number of means from the sea or by air," exercise commander Lt.-Gen. Sir John Akhurst told a news conference. "The threat posed by Spetsnaz has led us to rethink our entire concept for home defence," he said.

Members of Britain's elite Spe-

cial Air Service (SAS) are playing the part of Soviet saboteurs during the exercise.

Armed with sub-machine guns, mines and mortars, they will mount surprise attacks on 150 strategic targets, including airfields, radar stations, naval bases and ammunition dumps.

"The idea is to deny the enemy the initiative during his immediate approach and penetration. It is a game of cat and mouse," Akhurst said.

He said Soviet commandos were trained to assassinate key figures from the prime minister down but this aspect would not be part of the exercise.

Peace campaigners have dismissed the manoeuvres as an expensive public relations exercise, designed to divert public attention from the real threat to Britain from nuclear war.

"Even if we accept the government's claim that the Spetsnaz pose a serious threat to Britain, as soon as they are used we will be on course for a full-scale military conflict, with the likelihood of escalation to nuclear war," the Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament said in a statement.

The exercise will be a first test for the relatively new volunteer home service force, which is designed to exploit the experience of ex-servicemen to bolster home defences.

## Mortar blasts injure 24 in N. Ireland police base

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Mortar shells blasted the Northern Ireland Police Force's training base Wednesday, setting it on fire and injuring 24 people, police said.

They said the injuries were slight and there were no deaths, but damage apparently was extensive.

At least three mortar shells hit the base at Enniskillen in the south west of the province just before 8 a.m. (0600 GMT) in an attack, which bore the hallmarks of previous ones by Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas.

## 1 killed, houses burnt in fresh Zimbabwe violence

HARARE (R) — At least one person was killed and several houses destroyed in clashes between rival supporters of Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF Party and the main opposition PF-ZAPU Party in the rural town of Gweru at the weekend, residents said Wednesday.

They told Reuters in telephone interviews that ZANU-PF members, angered by the killing of three of their officials by rebels on Aug. 18, attacked more than a dozen houses of PF-ZAPU supporters and set them alight. The ZANU-PF officials were murdered in Sibolaba, a district in the Midlands province.

The government accuses followers of PF-ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo of being behind rebel activity centred mainly in the Midlands and neighbouring Matabeleland provinces since 1982. Mr. Nkomo denies the charge.

Gweru residents, who declined to be named, said the inter-party clashes were concentrated in the town's predominantly black suburb of Mboko. Some people fled their homes during the clashes, they added.

A police spokesman in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, confirmed that one person had been killed, but said he had no other details.

## Police patrol Guatemala City after 2-days of riots

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Armoured police cars and fire engines patrolled Guatemala City through the night after two days of anti-government rioting in which one man was killed.

Police said Wednesday they were preparing for more disturbances. The riots were sparked by protests against a 50 per cent increase in public transport fares and recent food price increases.

Some 500 troops backed by armoured cars moved into the city's university district where barricades had been set up by students, but the troops met no resistance.

Police said a 19-year-old man died in hospital of a bullet wound. All state schools and universities in the capital were ordered closed from Wednesday, and an Education Ministry statement said the order would remain in effect as long as the protests continued.

A government official who declined to be named said the military

government was considering introducing measures to alleviate the situation. Twice this year the government has backed away from unpopular austerity measures in the face of a public uproar.

On Tuesday, police fired tear gas in several city districts to disperse hundreds of students, workers and housewives who angrily demonstrated against the high cost of living, stoning shop windows and vehicles.

There were no reports of arrests but police said on Monday 466 people were arrested, 23 people injured — three with bullet wounds — six buses damaged and three cars burned.

Troops in combat gear guarded the government palace and prevented demonstrators from approaching.

The palace was the scene last week of violent demonstrations, as students burned buses and smashed store windows in protest against the fare increases. Over 150 people were detained then.

## Artificial heart patient makes dramatic progress

TUCSON, Arizona (R) — The world's youngest artificial heart patient has made dramatic progress in the last 24 hours, walking with help and talking with his family, a hospital spokeswoman has said.

The condition of Michael Drummond, 25, was upgraded from critical but stable to simply stable this morning, six days after a Jarvik-7 mechanical heart, was implanted in his chest in an attempt to save his life until a human heart could be transplanted.

"He's made some dramatic

progress since Monday morning. His lungs are working well. He's off the respirator and breathing well," spokeswoman Trudy Jacobsen said.

She said the former assistant manager of a food store had lost 20 kilograms of weight over the past four days.

"He's very thirsty and is drinking bottled water. He's walked about a dozen steps with help, and can get up and sit in a chair. He's been listening to music on his Walkman and watching TV."

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etelson

### NAME-CALLING

By Henry Miller

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### Diagrams

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## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### Beatles' 'Lovely Rita' to retire

LONDON (AP) — Meta Davis, the lady traffic cop who inspired the famous Beatles song 'Lovely Rita', Meter Maid, retires this week. Now a 65-year-old grandmother, she says she rates her encounter with Beatle Paul McCartney, who wrote the song, as the high spot of her 20-year career. She recalled Wednesday how she gave him a ticket one day in 1967 when the meter that his car was parked on in north London's St. John's Wood district ran out of time. "Paul McCartney came up as I was writing his ticket," she said. "He saw that my name was Meta and he laughed, and said: 'That would make a nice jingle. I could use that.' We chatted for a few minutes and then he drove off. I didn't think any more about it, but then later the song came out. 'My children were big Beatles fans and it was a bit of a thrill for them.' The song 'Lovely Rita', Meter Maid appeared on the Beatles' hugely successful Sergeant Pepper album. Britons nicknamed the lady traffic cops who look after parking meters "meter maids".

### Indonesia calls out troops on rats

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto Wednesday ordered Indonesian Armed Forces to battle one of mankind's oldest enemies — voracious rats gobbling food supplies. Information Minister Harmoko said the president called out the troops to combat the rodents which this year have destroyed more than 22,000 hectares (55,000 acres) of rice, the nation's staple food. Indonesia last year harvested a record 25.8 million tonnes from its nine million hectares (22.2 million acres) or rice fields.

### Princess Anne faces radio-phone in

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth's daughter, Princess Anne, became the first leading member of Britain's Royal Family to appear on a radio phone-in programme, and admitted public engagements could still make her nervous. Among the questions, asked mostly by women and children, there were few which caused her to hesitate, and a BBC spokesman said the 35-year-old Princess had no advance briefing. Asked by eight-year-old Abigail Wharton if as a child she had played at princesses like other little girls, she said: "The one thing I never played at was being a Princess. I've probably been playing at it ever since." She confessed to feeling overwhelmed and shy when she started out on public life, and said even now there were always occasions when she felt a bit nervous. "But equally I think if one didn't feel nervous about almost anything you probably wouldn't do very well."

### Little hope seen for quick AIDS cure

GENEVA (R) — Scientists have little hope of finding a rapid cure for AIDS and the death rate from the virus may well be far higher than generally accepted, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has said. So the main task now is to provide moral support and any treatment available to those already hit and to prevent the virus from spreading further. It said in a statement. By the end of last month, about 14,000 people had been reported suffering from AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) with several million more "silent carriers" who were without any symptoms but capable of infecting others. "There is no cure for AIDS at present, and though much is known about the structure and transmission of the virus, scientists are not optimistic about the chances of developing a vaccine in the near future," an accompanying WHO article said. It warned women suffering from AIDS or at high risk of infection from becoming pregnant since the infection could be transmitted to the newborn or even unborn baby. Artificial insemination was also now considered a possible source. "The mortality rate may well prove to be far in excess of the 41 per cent generally quoted," it said.

## GOVERN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

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### COMBINE YOUR LINES

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